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# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

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FC-1-73  
January 1973

PROCUREMENT SECTION  
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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS UP SHARPLY IN NOVEMBER

U.S. cotton exports rose sharply in November to 352,000 running bales, up from 191,000 in October and exceeding last November's total of 272,000. The cumulative figures for the first 4 months of this season still do not match those of 1971, reaching only 683,000 bales as against 940,000 for August-November 1971. Export movement is expected to continue its increase now that the current crop is available in adequate supply. Total exports for the 1972-73 season are estimated at 4 million bales.

A breakdown of exports by destination reveals a large increase in shipments to all European countries, from 22,000 bales in October to 104,000 in November. The previous year's November figure was 34,000. Especially large shipments were made to the Federal Republic of Germany, 30,000 bales over 7,000 last year; to France, 16,000 bales over 4,000 in 1971; to Italy, 15,000 bales; and to Switzerland, 11,000 bales. The increase brings the percentage of shipments to Europe to the 1971 level of 19 percent of total shipments for the August-November period.

Exports to non-European destinations for November, at 248,000 bales, were also up sharply over the 169,000 bales shipped in October 1972 and slightly over the 238,000 bales recorded in November 1971. About 97,000 bales went to Japan, 31,000 to South Korea, 24,000 to Canada, 54,000 to Bangladesh, and 12,000 to Hong Kong, the last two representing the greatest increase over the previous year in monthly and cumulative totals.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-71

(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	Average		1970	1971	August-November
	1960-64			1971	1972
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	22	8
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	1
Finland.....	17	2	3	0	1
France.....	319	60	35	11	20
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	32	41
Italy.....	345	57	121	34	19
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	10	5
Norway.....	13	3	3	1	1
Poland.....	125	0	38	0	3
Portugal.....	21	5	18	5	2
Romania.....	2	57	44	0	0
Spain.....	74	19	38	19	4
Sweden.....	81	29	11	3	2
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	10	14
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	26	8
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	4	5
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	180	134
Algeria.....	9	32	13	0	0
Australia.....	61	7	5	4	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	94
Canada.....	353	292	312	108	64
Chile.....	18	2	1	(1/)	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	0
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	(1/)
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	18	26
India.....	314	210	101	59	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	53	28
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	(1/)
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	2	(1/)
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	169	120
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	178	127
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	1	2
Morocco.....	12	23	23	11	2
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	39	21
Singapore.....	1	11	5	1	1
South Africa.....	41	19	8	4	2
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	39	25
Thailand.....	34	142	109	22	13
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	34	22
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	14	2
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	940	683

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

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FC-2-73  
January 1973

## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Twelve Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of December 31, 1972. Shipments under Korean authorization 24-743 and Indonesian authorization 34-784 have been completed.

The active authorizations provide \$63.3 million for the purchase of raw cotton. Approximately 435,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations and nearly 227,000 were exported or booked for export through December 31. The final delivery dates for Korea's authorizations 24-744 and 24-747 were extended, respectively, to January 31, 1973, and February 28, 1973.

A new authorization for American-Pima cotton was issued to Vietnam on December 19, 1972 for a total of \$682,000, or approximately 2,900 bales. This brings the total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to an estimated 468,700 bales.

Indonesia was authorized on December 29, 1972, to purchase \$1,012,000 of cotton yarn or approximated 1.2 million pounds. This authorization reprograms unused funds from purchase authorization 34-787 which expired on December 31, 1972.

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FC-2-73

COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH DECEMBER 29, 1972

Item	Purchase authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final Contracting Delivery
	Date issued	Number 1/ issued				
<u>Raw cotton: 2/</u>						
			<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	31,063	7,456
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	15,762	2,485
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	2,142,000	14,000	15,803	6,606
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	9,000,000	60,000	66,238	58,075
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	10,875,000	77,000	75,654	56,640
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,749	56,071
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	---
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	8,635
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	9,451	200
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	30,637
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	26,189	---
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	---	---
Total			71,549,000	468,700	487,391	275,585
<u>Agreement signed but no PA's issued:</u>						
Cambodia.....	1-13-72		2,458,000	13,600	---	---
Philippines.....	5-4-72		12,155,000	65,000	---	---
Vietnam.....	8-29-72		17,758,000	119,100	---	---
<u>Cotton products:</u>						
Cambodia (cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-707	6,442,000	7,500,000 lb.	---	12-31-72
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	---	12-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	641,000	810,000 lb.	810,000	10-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	12-29-72	34-799	1,012,000	1,190,000 lb.	---	2-15-73

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency. 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS AGAIN UP SHARPLY IN DECEMBER

U.S. cotton exports increased sharply for the second consecutive month in December 1972, rising 66 percent to 534,000 running bales from 352,000 bales in November and exceeding the 1971 December volume of 417,000 bales. Cumulative figures for the first 5 months of the season show total exports at 1,216,000 bales, compared with 1,357,000 for the same period in 1971. Total exports this season are expected to be about 4.5 million bales.

An examination of exports by destination shows another large rise in shipments to European countries: December exports of 173,000 bales are 60 percent higher than in November and more than double the 75,000 bales exported in December 1971. Shipments were substantially larger to the following countries: Belgium, 22,000 bales compared with 4,200 bales and 6,900 bales (for December 1971 and November 1972, respectively); France, 28,000 bales as against 6,000 and 16,000; the Federal Republic of Germany, 33,500 bales against 17,000 and 30,000 bales; Italy, 25,000 bales, up from 18,000 and 15,000 bales; Switzerland, 14,000 bales against 9,000 and 11,000 bales; and finally Spain, at 18,000 bales, compared with none in December 1971 and 4,000 bales last November. Among these countries only Italy has taken marginally less over the August-December period this season than during the same period in 1971. Current season exports to Europe to date represent 25 percent of total U.S. exports compared with 19 percent for the same period in 1971, and now exceed 1971 shipments to the same date.

December shipments to non-European destinations, at 361,000 bales, were up 69 percent from the preceding month. Increases were sharpest to Japan, with 189,000 bales as against 97,000; Indonesia, with 43,000 bales, against 3,500; Taiwan, 23,000, up from 9,000; and Korea, 44,000 bales, up from 31,000. Shipments to Hong Kong decreased marginally, while those to Canada were down considerably from the previous month. Exports to non-European countries to date are still below those for the same period in 1971.

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U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-71

(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average		1970	1971	August-December
	1960-64	:	1971	1971	1972
:					
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	27	30
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	1
Finland.....	17	2	3	1	2
France.....	319	60	35	17	48
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	49	75
Italy.....	345	57	121	52	44
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	14	13
Norway.....	13	3	3	1	1
Poland.....	125	0	38	0	9
Portugal.....	21	5	18	11	5
Romania.....	2	57	44	0	0
Spain.....	74	19	38	19	22
Sweden.....	81	29	11	4	5
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	19	29
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	34	16
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	4	6
:					
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	255	306
:					
Algeria.....	9	32	13	0	0
Australia.....	61	7	5	4	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	94
Canada.....	353	292	312	142	78
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	0
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	6
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	24	37
India.....	314	210	101	91	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	73	70
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	(1/)
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	2	(1/)
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	319	310
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	209	171
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	3	3
Morocco.....	12	23	23	12	2
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	57	32
Singapore.....	1	11	5	3	1
South Africa.....	41	19	8	4	5
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	63	48
Thailand.....	34	142	109	31	20
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	45	29
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	15	4
:					
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	1,357	1,216

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.

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FC 4-73  
FEBRUARY 1973

## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Ten Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of January 31, 1973. Shipments under the following authorizations have been completed: Cambodia, 78-709; Korea, 24-743; Indonesia, 34-784; Philippines, 42-710; and Vietnam, 45-705.

The active authorizations provide \$56.4 million for the purchase of raw cotton. Approximately 380,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations and nearly 278,000 were exported or booked for export through January 31. The final delivery dates for Ghana's authorization 72-731 and Indonesia's authorizations 34-788 and 34-793 were extended to February 28, 1973. The final contracting date of Cambodia's authorization 78-707 for cotton yarn was also extended to February 28.

A new authorization (78-712) was issued to Cambodia on January 26, 1973, for \$2,448,000, or approximately 13,600 bales. This brings the total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to an estimated 482,300 bales.

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COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1973

Item	Purchase authorization	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final
	Date issued	Number 1/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Contracting delivery
<u>Raw cotton: 2/</u>						
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	38,234	15,183
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	16,178	6,695
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	2,142,000	14,000	15,803	10,909
Khmer (Cambodia).....	1-26-73	78-712	2,448,000	13,600	-----	-----
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	9,000,000	60,000	66,238	59,937
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	10,875,000	77,000	70,332	61,808
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,734	58,749
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	61,984
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	9,196
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	9,976	3,700
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	34,510
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	30,451	9,600
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	-----	-----
Total.....		73,997,000	482,300	494,828	381,051	4-30-73
<u>Agreement signed but no PA's issued:</u>						
Philippines.....	5-4-72	12,155,000	65,000	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	8-29-72	17,758,000	119,100	-----	-----	-----
<u>Cotton products:</u>						
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	-----	12-31-72
Khmer (Cambodia) (cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-707	6,442,000	7,500,000 1b.	-----	2-28-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	641,000	810,000 1b.	810,000	10-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	12-29-72	34-799	1,012,000	1,190,000 1b.	-----	2-15-73
						6-30-73

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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS

In 1971-72 (August-July) virtually all U.S. raw cotton exports of 3.4 million bales (480 lb. net) moved through eight customs districts. These districts by ports and their percentage of total exports in 1971-72 (with 1970-71 percentages in parenthesis) were: New Orleans 19.1 (12.0), Galveston 34.0 (43.7), Laredo 2.6 (0.3), San Diego 3.3 (2.1), Los Angeles 16.0 (18.2), San Francisco 5.3 (6.1), Detroit 9.8 (7.9), and Houston 9.1 (9.7).

The Far Eastern countries were destinations for about 85 percent of the cotton shipped through the Galveston, Houston, and Laredo ports in 1971-72. This compares with about 83 percent of shipments to these countries in 1970-71. From these same ports only 11 percent of cotton exports were shipped to Europe in 1971-72. In sharp contrast to the Texas ports, shipments from New Orleans were about equally divided between the Far East and Europe in 1971-72. About 90 percent of cotton exported from the west coast ports was destined for the Far East with about 43 percent for Japan. Canada was the destination for cotton shipped through the Detroit district.

Shipments of cotton the first 5 months (August-December) of 1972-73 followed about the same pattern as in previous years. However, export movement was generally slow during those months because of tight supplies prior to the arrival of the current crop in volume.

There were no transshipments of Mexican cotton through the United States during 1971-72. That business has been declining for a number of years. Prior to 1966 Mexican transshipments exceeded 200,000 bales a year. The drop has been due to a decline in cotton production in Matamoros and Mexicali and to development of port facilities in Mexico.

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Table 1.--Specified United States Customs Districts and Ports 1/

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS	
Number and name	Ports
1 PORTLAND, MAINE.....	Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Belfast, Bridgewater, Calsis, Eastport, Fort Fairfield, Fort Kent, Jackman, Houlton, Jonesport, Limestone, Madawaska, Portland 2/, Portsmouth, Rockland, Van Buren, Venceboro.
2 ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.....	Alburg, Beecher Falls, Burlington, Derby Line, Highgate Springs, Island Pond, Newport, North Troy, Richford, St. Albans 2/.
4 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.....	Boston 2/, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Logan Airport, New Bedford, Plymouth, Salem, Springfield, Worcester.
5 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND....	Newport, Providence 2/.
6 BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT....	Bridgeport 2/, Hartford, New Haven, New London.
7 OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.....	Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Chateaugay, Clayton, Fort Covington, Mooers, Morristown, Ogdensburg 2/, Rouses Point, Waddington.
9 BUFFALO, NEW YORK.....	Buffalo 2/, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Rochester, Sodus Point, Syracuse, Utica.
10 NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK....	Albany, John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark, New York 2/, Perth Amboy.
11 PHILADELPHIA 3/.....	Chester, Philadelphia 2/, Pittsburg, Wilmington.
12 PENNSYLVANIA.....	Annapolis, Baltimore 2/, Cambridge, Crisfield, Washington, D.C.
13 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.....	Alexandria, Cape Charles City, Norfolk 2/, Petersburg, Reedville, Richmond.
15 WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.....	Beaufort, Charlotte, Durham, Elkin, Elizabeth City, Morehead City, Reidsville, Wilmington 2/, Winston-Salem.
16 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Charleston 2/, Georgetown.
17 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.....	Atlanta, Brunswick, Savannah 2/.
18 TAMPA, FLORIDA 4/.....	Bocagrande, Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Tampa 2/.
19 MOBILE, ALABAMA.....	Apalachicola, Birmingham, Carrabelle, Gulfport, Mobile 2/, Panama City, Pascagoula, Pensacola, Port St. Joe.
20 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.....	Baton Rouge, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans 2/.
21 PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.....	Beaumont, Lake Charles, Orange, Port Arthur 2/, Sabine.
22 GALVESTON 5/, TEXAS.....	Corpus Christi, Freeport, Galveston 2/, Port Lavaca.
23 LAREDO, TEXAS.....	Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Hidalgo, Laredo 2/, Rio Grande City, Roma, San Antonio.
24 EL PASO, TEXAS.....	Columbus, N. M., Denver, El Paso 2/, Fabens.
25 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.....	Andrade, Calexico, San Diego 2/, San Ysidro, Tecate.
26 NOGALES, ARIZONA.....	Douglas, Lukeville, Naco, Nogales 2/, San Luis, Sasabe.
27 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.....	Los Angeles 2/, Los Angeles International Airport, Port San Luis.
28 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.....	Eureka, San Francisco 2/.
29 PORTLAND, OREGON.....	Astoria, Coos Bay, Kalama, Longview, Newport, Portland 2/.
30 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.....	Aberdeen, Anacortes, Bellingham, Blaine, Danville, Everett, Ferry, Friday Harbor, Laurier, Lynden, Metaline Falls, Nighthawk, Northport, Olympia, Oroville, Port Townsend, Sestle 2/, South Bend, Spokane, Sumas, Tacoma.
31 JUNEAU, ALASKA.....	Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau 2/, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Pelican, Petersburg, Sand Point, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangell.
32 HONOLULU, HAWAII.....	Hilo, Honolulu 2/, Kahului, Port Allen.
33 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.....	Del Bonita, Eastport, Great Falls 2/, Morgan, Opheim, Piegan, Porthill, Raymond, Roosville, Scobey, Sweetgrass, Turner, Whitetail, Whitlash.
34 PEMBINA, NORTH DAKOTA.....	Ambrose, Antler, Baudette, Carbury, Dunseith, Fortuna, Hannah, Hansboro, Maida, Neche, Noonan, Northgate, Pembina 2/, Pinecreek, Portal, Roseau, Sarles, Sherwood, St. John, Warroad, Westhope, Walhalla.
35 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.....	Minneapolis 2/, St. Paul.
36 DULUTH, MINNESOTA.....	Ashland, Duluth 2/, International Falls-Ranier, Grand Portage, Superior.
37 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.....	Green Bay, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee 2/, Sheboygan, Racine.
38 DETROIT, MICHIGAN.....	Detroit 2/, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, South Haven.
39 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.....	Chicago 2/, East Chicago, Gary, O'Hare International Airport, Omaha, Peoria.
41 CLEVELAND, OHIO 3/.....	Akron, Ashtabula, Cincinnati, Cleveland 2/, Columbus, Conneaut, Dayton, Erie, Evansville, Fairport, Huron, Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Louisville, Lorain, Sandusky, Toledo.
45 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis 2/.
49 SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.....	Aguadilla, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayanilla, Humacao, Jobos, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan 2/, San Juan International Airport.
51 VIRGIN ISLANDS of the United States.....	Charlotte Amalie 2/, Christiansted, Coral Bay, Cruz Bay, Frederiksted.
52 MIAMI 4/, FLORIDA.....	Fort Pierce, Key West, Miami 2/, Miami International Airport, Port Everglades, West Palm Beach.
53 HOUSTON 5/, TEXAS.....	Dallas, Houston 2/, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City.

1/ This table includes customs districts and ports accounting for practically all U.S. cotton exports.

2/ Headquarters for respective customs districts. 3/ Prior to January 1966, Erie was included with Philadelphia.

4/ Prior to January 1966, Miami was included with Tampa. 5/ Prior to January 1966, Houston was included with Galveston.

Source: Bureau of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department.

Table 2.-Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1969 - 1971 1/ and Aug-Dec 1971-1972

Customs Districts number and name	(Bales of 480 pounds net weight)			- - 1,000 bales - -		
	1955-59 : 1960-64 :	Average : 1969 :	1969 : 1970 :	1970 : 1971 :	1971 : 1972 :	Aug-Dec 1971 : 1972
1 Maine & New Hampshire.....						0
2 Vermont.....	2/ 1	2/	0	0	0	0
4 Massachusetts.....	2/	2/	0	0	2/	2/
5 Rhode Island.....	2/ 2	2/	2/ 1	2/ 0	0	0
7 Odgensburg.....	2/	2/	0	0	2/	2/
8 Rochester.....	2/ 4	2/	2/	2/ 1	2/	2/
9 Buffalo.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
10 New York City.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	4	3
11 Philadelphia.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
13 Maryland.....	2/ 1	2/	2/	0	0	0
14 Virginia.....	2/	2/	2/	0	0	0
15 North Carolina.....	2/ 74	10	2/	3	4	1
16 South Carolina.....	51	3	2/	1	0	0
17 Georgia.....	2/	2/	0	0	2/	2/
18 Florida.....	67	26	3	2	3	2
19 Mobile.....	1,347	734	227	466	648	243
20 New Orleans.....	93	41	2/	2/	15	2/
21 Port Arthur.....	2,400	2,621	1,401	1,703	1,151	434
22 Galveston.....	1,156	172	20	13	87	3
23 Laredo.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
24 El Paso.....	47	242	76	81	113	54
25 San Diego.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
26 Arizona.....	482	524	490	708	541	282
27 Los Angeles.....	345	316	182	238	181	139
28 San Francisco.....	2/	2/	2	2	1	0
29 Oregon.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0
30 Washington.....	2/	2/	2/	1	0	0
32 Hawaii.....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
33 Montana & Idaho.....	2/	2/	2/	2/	0	0
34 North Dakota.....	2/	2/	0	0	2/	2/
35 Minnesota.....	2/	0	0	0	0	0
38 Michigan.....	222	367	190	308	331	81
39 Chicago.....	0	2/	0	0	0	0
49 Puerto Rico.....	0	2/	0	2/	0	0
53 Houston.....	3/ 4	4	280	369	308	112
98 Others.....					0	74
Total 4/.....	5,296	5,063	2,878	3,897	3,385	1,416
						1,278

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Prior to January 1, 1966, Houston was included with Galveston. 4/ Totals vary slightly from revised figures showing countries of destination. Revisions not available by Customs Districts.

Compiled by Cotton Division, EAS, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.—Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, average 1960-64.<sup>1/</sup>

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)							1,000 bales—						
	Mobile	New Orleans	Orleans	Cal- ifornia	Laredo	Diego	San Francisco	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Detroit	Others	Total		
Australia.....	2/	10	4	44	7	2/	1	1	2/	1	0	1	63	
Austria.....	2/	24	1	52	6	1	18	21	0	0	0	0	24	
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1	0	1	2/	2	0	2/	0	0	0	0	1	124	
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Canada.....	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	
Chile.....	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Congo (Kinshasa)	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Denmark.....	0	0	8	8	0	0	2/	2	2	0	0	0	17	
Ethiopia.....	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Finland.....	2/	0	6	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	
France.....	4	76	158	22	4	39	23	23	26	0	0	4	330	
Germany, West.....	4	108	88	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	276	
Ghana.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Hong Kong.....	2/	1	7	119	1	12	78	70	0	0	0	4	150	
India.....	1	23	136	1	12	12	78	70	0	0	0	2	323	
Indonesia.....	2/	10	25	3	1	2/	0	2/	2	0	0	0	1	
Ireland.....	2/	0	5	2	1	2/	1	0	5	2	0	0	3	
Israel.....	2/	0	2/	118	176	36	2	0	14	6	0	0	16	
Italy.....	2	0	2/	50	697	11	202	196	2/	54	2/	0	356	
Jamaica.....	0	1	2/	6	227	2	3	9	2	0	0	0	1	
Japan.....	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,216	
Korea, South.....	0	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	
Lebanon.....	0	0	34	14	5	4	19	35	2/	0	0	0	0	
Morocco.....	2/	1	2/	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Netherlands.....	2/	0	2/	1	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	
Norway.....	2/	0	2/	1	14	5	4	19	35	2/	0	0	1	
Pakistan.....	0	0	2/	17	62	3	2	25	16	16	2/	0	14	
Philippines.....	2/	2/	2/	22	98	5	2/	1	4	0	0	0	126	
Poland.....	2/	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	
Singapore.....	2/	0	0	8	26	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	
South Africa.....	2/	1	10	64	4	2/	1	4	1	9	0	0	41	
Sweden.....	2/	1	15	42	6	2	2/	2	3	0	0	0	83	
Switzerland.....	2/	2/	18	164	2	2	18	3	1	0	0	0	77	
Taiwan.....	2/	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Thailand.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/	
United Kingdom.....	4	72	138	9	1	1	12	13	0	0	0	2	251	
Vietnam, South.....	0	10	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	
Yugoslavia.....	2/	7	25	83	6	1	15	5	0	0	0	3	117	
Others.....	7	32	81	11	1	14	11	11	1	1	0	0	159	
Total.....	26	734	2,621	172	242	524	316	367	61	5,063				

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning August 1.  
<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.— Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, 1969-70 <sup>1/</sup>

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)									
	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New- Orleans	Cal- veston	Laredo	San- Diego	Los- Angeles	San- Fran.	Detroit:Houston:Others: Total
1,000 bales										
Algeria.....	0	0	0	0	2/	10	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 11
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 2/
Austria.....	2/	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	0	0	0	1	9	0	1	3	0	0 : 0 : 5 : 19
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 0
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 1 : 191
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 0
Denmark.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 0
Ethiopia.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 2/
Finland.....	0	0	1	2/	1	3	2/	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 1
France.....	2/	0	0	1	18	2/	1	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 7
Germany, West.....	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	4	0 : 0 : 5 : 21
Ghana.....	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	6	5	0 : 0 : 4 : 27
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	3	48	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 2 : 28
India.....	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 1 : 64
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	18	100	14	0	110	0	0 : 0 : 3 : 266
Ireland.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 253
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 3
Italy.....	2/	0	0	1	7	24	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 2 : 49
Jamaica.....	2/	0	0	2/	4	432	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 2/
Japan.....	2/	1	0	0	44	327	1	24	19	0 : 0 : 19 : 652
Korea, South.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 471
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	5	21	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 30
Morocco.....	2/	0	0	0	1	4	2/	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 36
Netherlands.....	2/	0	0	0	0	2/	7	0	0	0 : 0 : 7 : 54
Norway.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 19
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	1	11	34	2/	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 17
Philippines.....	0	0	0	0	15	72	2/	0	0	0 : 0 : 3 : 152
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	11	34	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 54
Singapore.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 2
South Africa.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 1 : 4
Sweden.....	0	0	0	4	32	32	2/	0	0	0 : 0 : 2 : 39
Switzerland.....	0	0	0	1	6	6	0	0	7	0 : 0 : 7 : 16
Taiwan.....	0	0	0	0	19	125	2/	2	0	0 : 0 : 21 : 198
Thailand.....	0	0	0	2/	22	24	0	4	2	0 : 0 : 7 : 57
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	4	2/	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 1 : 5
United Kingdom.....	2/	0	0	1	25	3	2/	0	0	0 : 0 : 8 : 39
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	9	34	1	3	39	10	0 : 0 : 6 : 102
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 : 0 : 0 : 0
Others.....	1	0	0	0	24	29	0	7	3	0 : 0 : 3 : 67
Total.....	3	1	3	227	1,401	20	76	490	182	190 : 280 : 5 : 2,878

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning August 1.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.-- Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, 1970-71 1/

Country of destination	Charles-	Savan-	New	Mobile	Orleans	Gal-	Laredo	San	Los	San	Detroit	Houston	Others	Total
	ton	nah	Orleans	Orleans	Orleans	veston	Diego	Diego	Angels	Fran.				
1,000 bales														
Australia.....	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	8
Austria.....	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	0	0	0	8	10	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	48
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	2	310
Chile.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Congo (Kinshasa).....	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Finland.....	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
France.....	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	63
Germany, West.....	0	0	0	14	20	0	0	0	10	0	9	0	0	67
Ghana.....	0	1	1	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	3	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
India.....	0	0	0	2/	109	0	0	0	57	3	102	0	0	205
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	6	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215
Ireland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	0	0	0	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	2/	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Japan.....	0	0	0	2/	10	401	0	0	302	45	0	0	0	878
Korea, South.....	0	0	0	0	45	385	0	0	33	46	0	0	0	512
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco.....	0	0	0	2/	0	2	20	2/	0	0	0	0	0	24
Netherlands.....	0	0	0	0	2/	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	35
Norway.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	2/	0	24	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	3
Philippines.....	0	0	0	0	0	56	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Singapore.....	0	0	0	0	0	2/	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	2/	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	11
Sweden.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
Switzerland.....	0	0	0	0	0	51	248	0	4	54	13	0	0	35
Taiwan.....	3	0	0	0	0	46	65	1	0	20	6	0	0	419
Thailand.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Tunisia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	2/	81	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	0	2	31	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
Others.....	1	0	0	0	0	75	50	0	5	10	7	0	28	0
Total.....	4	1	2	466	1,703	13	82	708	238	308	369	3	3,897	

1/ Season beginning August 1.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.—Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts and country of destination, 1971-1972 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)										Total
	Charles-ton	Savan-nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal-veston	Laredo	San Diego	San Fran.	Los Angeles	Detroit	
- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -											
Algeria.....	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	14
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	10
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	5
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	0	0	0	0	12	12	5	0	5	0	2/
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	2/	1	0	0	0	0	331
Denmark.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
France.....	0	0	0	0	10	6	2	0	7	0	3
Germany, West.....	0	0	0	2	31	19	10	0	3	5	37
Ghana.....	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	81
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	0	3	44	0	0	0	0	20
India.....	0	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	50
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	0	43	109	0	2/	38	0	103
Ireland.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	237
Italy.....	0	0	0	77	17	13	0	4	4	0	4
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	2/	2	2/	0	0	0	0	128
Japan.....	0	0	0	72	263	3	62	233	59	0	3
Khmer (Cambodia).....	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	13
Korea, South.....	0	0	0	62	303	6	14	67	12	0	514
Morocco.....	0	0	0	5	12	2	0	0	2	0	24
Netherlands.....	0	0	0	13	1	5	0	5	6	0	31
Norway.....	0	0	0	0	2/	0	0	1	0	2	3
Philippines.....	0	0	0	19	52	14	2	18	7	0	132
Poland.....	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	2	0	40
Romania.....	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Singapore.....	0	0	0	0	2/	3	0	2	1	0	6
South Africa.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2/	0	9
Sweden.....	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	12
Switzerland.....	0	0	0	11	4	2	0	2	5	0	33
Taiwan.....	1	0	0	0	48	170	1	7	34	9	299
Thaialand.....	0	0	0	24	64	3	0	6	2/	0	115
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	52	1	4	0	2	17	4	66
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	20	30	5	1	38	17	0	113
Others.....	1	0	1	32	10	10	0	5	3	0	92
Total.....	2	0	3	648	1,151	87	113	541	181	331	308
											20
											3,385

1/ Season beginning August 1.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.—Exports of United States cotton by Customs Districts by months, 1971-72 1/

Customs Districts number and name	(Bales of 480 pounds net)											
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -												
16 South Carolina.....	0	1	0	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Mobile.....	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 New Orleans.....	52	58	9	9	92	111	170	67	49	16	10	4
21 Sabine.....	0	2/	13	2	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0	15
22 Galveston.....	67	145	51	69	80	102	159	163	104	60	79	70
23 Laredo.....	2	52	20	4	5	1	1	1	2/	2/	0	1
25 San Diego.....	0	0	1	37	15	33	2/	13	5	3	1	86
27 Los Angeles.....	0	0	56	85	141	26	21	93	60	32	16	11
28 San Francisco.....	0	0	10	28	40	21	1	46	9	17	6	541
38 Michigan.....	29	28	32	26	36	27	32	33	31	23	24	3
53 Houston.....	19	37	10	20	27	32	40	42	31	19	16	332
Others.....	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	169	326	204	282	436	354	425	458	289	172	154	116
												3,385

1/ Season beginning August 1.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.—Exports of U.S. cotton through all Customs Districts by months, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1969 through 1971 1/

Month	(Bales of 480 pounds net)			
	1955-59	Average 1960-64	1969	1970
			- - - - - 1,000 bales - - - - -	
August.....	234	266	152	87
September.....	300	242	146	92
October.....	384	325	175	189
November.....	449	478	128	261
December.....	566	679	183	377
January.....	561	495	398	461
February.....	500	513	338	474
March.....	543	565	256	586
April.....	495	410	320	486
May.....	482	347	311	342
June.....	403	350	280	319
July.....	379	393	191	223
Total.....	5,296	5,063	2,878	3,897

1/ Season beginning August 1.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through specified United States ports, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1969 through 1971 <sup>1/</sup>

Port	(Bales of 480 pounds net)		
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1969
23 Brownsville.....	587	371	4
25 San Diego.....	143	32	0
53 Houston.....	9	13	2
22 Galveston.....	11	7	0
27 Los Angeles.....	47	6	0
Others.....	88	3	0
Total.....	885	432	6

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports by months, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1969 through 1971 <sup>1/</sup>

Month	(Bales of 480 pounds net)		
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1969
August.....	103	58	2
September.....	95	63	1
October.....	122	52	1
November.....	104	41	2/
December.....	101	50	1
January.....	76	22	1
February.....	66	30	0
March.....	67	34	0
April.....	47	29	2/
May.....	34	22	0
June.....	26	17	0
July.....	44	14	0
Total.....	885	432	6

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports by country of destination, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1969 through 1971 <sup>1/</sup> and annual 1971 <sup>1/</sup>

Country of destination	(Bales of 480 pounds net)				1971
	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1969	1970	
Australia.....	23	17	0	0	0
Austria.....	3	3	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	66	11	2/	0	0
Chile.....	6	9	0	0	0
Cuba.....	5	2/	0	0	0
Denmark.....	6	3	0	0	0
Finland.....	1	1	0	0	0
France.....	48	68	1	2/	0
Germany, West.....	161	59	1	1	0
Hong Kong.....	10	3	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	7	2/	0	0	0
Ireland.....	1	2	0	0	0
Italy.....	56	67	2/	2/	0
Jamaica.....	2	1	0	0	0
Japan.....	214	36	0	0	0
Lebanon.....	0	2	1	0	0
Netherlands.....	75	10	0	0	0
Norway.....	7	3	0	0	0
Philippines.....	2	2	0	0	0
Portugal.....	1	12	2	0	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	2	11	0	1	0
Spain.....	20	22	0	0	0
Sweden.....	24	2	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	21	21	2/	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2	7	2/	0	0
Trieste.....	1	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	108	27	2/	0	0
U.S.S.R.....	2	6	0	0	0
Other countries.....	11	26	1	0	0
Total.....	885	432	6	2	0

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning August 1. Transshipments include linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but do not include transshipments to Canada by railroad.

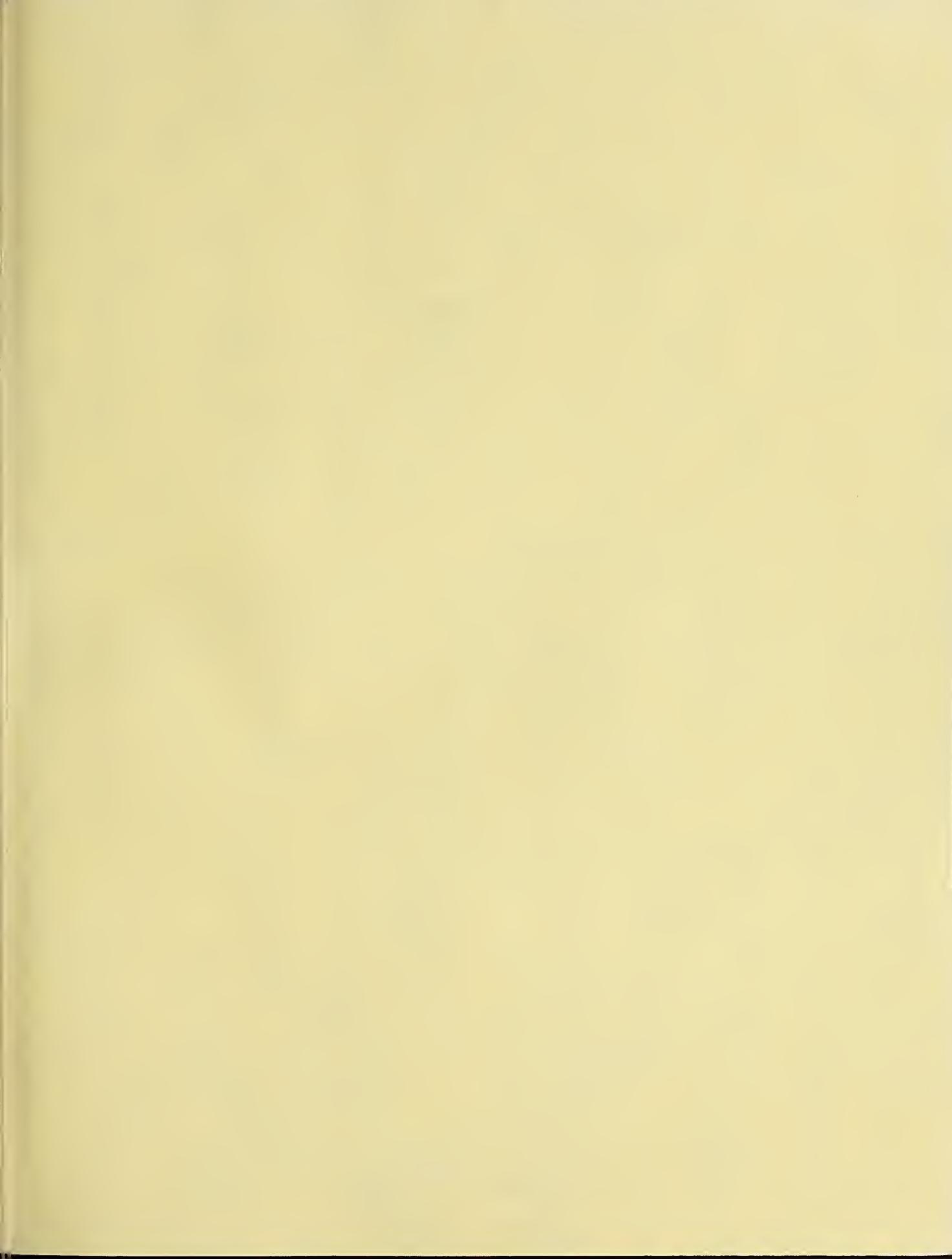
<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.









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# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS IN JANUARY SHOWED  
HIGHEST MONTHLY TOTAL SINCE DECEMBER 1964

FC 6-73  
MARCH 1973

A substantial increase in U.S. exports occurred in January 1973 for the third consecutive month. Shipments of 654,000 running bales topped the December 1972 total of 534,000 running bales by 23 percent and nearly doubled the volume exported in January 1972. As a record, the figure exceeds all monthly shipment totals since December 1964, when the United States exported 747,000 bales, and is around the level attained when U.S. exports averaged close to 5 million bales annually. The cumulative total of 1.87 million bales for the first half of the current season (August 1972--January 1973) now exceeds last season's figure of 1.69 million. Exports for the entire season are expected to reach 4.5 million.

Continuing the trend of the last 3 months, shipments to European destinations again rose fairly substantially, to 215,000 bales, surpassing the 173,000 bales shipped in December by 25 percent and almost tripling the January 1972 total. Exports to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Spain remained about the same as in December 1972--though they were far higher than in January 1972 (Spanish figures excepted). Exports to Italy again increased substantially (31,000 bales compared with 25,000 in December 1972 and 14,000 in January 1972) as did those to Switzerland for the same periods (19,000 bales compared with 14,000 and 10,000 bales, respectively).

Large shipments also went to Romania (37,000 bales) and Poland (13,000 bales). Of exports to the major European consuming nations, only those to Belgium dropped in January 1973 (17,000 bales) compared with the preceding month (22,000 bales) but the cumulative level of U.S. exports to Belgium for the first half of the crop year is still 66 percent higher than last season. Exports to European countries for the current season thus far amount to about 28 percent of the total to all destinations, compared with 20 percent in the same period last season.

Exports to non-European destinations during January 1973 were 21 percent higher than during the preceding month. The increase was spread among most of the receiving countries but, among the major importers, was most pronounced in Taiwan (31,000 bales, up from 23,000), South Korea (63,000 bales, up from 44,000), Thailand (13,000 bales, up from 7,000), and in the Western Hemisphere, Canada (20,000 bales, up from 14,000).

Exports to Japan decreased by 3 percent during January, but cumulatively are 22 percent higher for the current crop year than for the same period last season, and represent 26 percent of U.S. exports to date. Total exports to non-European countries for August 1972--January 1973 remain below those of the first half of the 1971 season.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-72

(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average	1970	1971	August-1971	January-1972
	1960-64				
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	29	47
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	1
Finland.....	17	2	3	2	3
France.....	319	60	35	22	76
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	57	106
Italy.....	345	57	121	66	75
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	19	21
Norway.....	13	3	3	2	3
Poland.....	125	0	38	16	22
Portugal.....	21	5	18	13	9
Romania.....	2	57	44	0	37
Spain.....	74	19	38	23	32
Sweden.....	81	29	11	8	8
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	24	48
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	46	27
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	5	7
 Total Europe.....	 1,979	 527	 571	 335	 522
 Algeria.....	 9	 32	 13	 0	 1
Australia.....	61	7	5	4	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	94
Canada.....	353	292	312	167	97
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	0
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	18
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	31	48
India.....	314	210	101	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	99	132
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	1
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	2	(1/)
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	405	494
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	246	234
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	4	5
Morocco.....	12	23	23	15	8
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	66	41
Singapore.....	1	11	5	3	3
South Africa.....	41	19	8	5	8
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	86	79
Thailand.....	34	142	109	36	33
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	61	37
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	23	15
 Total.....	 4,924	 3,737	 3,229	 1,694	 1,870

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.

# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

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PRODUCTION SECTION  
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FC 7-73  
MARCH 1973

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION UP ONLY 3 PERCENT BECAUSE OF POOR WEATHER

The 1972-73 world cotton crop will again be of record size, at an estimated 59.1 million bales (480 lb. net), primarily because of a large increase in acreage planted to cotton in response to high prices earned last year. The very high crop projections made earlier will, however, not be fulfilled. Bad weather, either drought or excess rains, has sizably reduced the expected 3 million bale increase from the 1971 season by slightly more than a third. The 1.9 million bale increase results mostly from increased production in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Encouraged by high prices in 1971-72, farmers around the world planted substantially more acres to cotton during the current season. Present estimates indicate a net increase of 2.4 million over last year's figure of 80.5 million acres and a much larger rise above the 5-year average of 77.3 million acres: 900,000 additional acres in foreign non-Communist countries and 1.7 million in the United States were offset by a marginal decrease of 150,000 acres in Communist countries (i.e. the Soviet Union, where the increase was much smaller than the 400,000 acres originally predicted).

Outside the Communist world, the only major producing countries with reduced acreage are Brazil, Peru, Spain, and Syria. Regionally only South America indicated lower acreage. North America, Europe, and Asia showed the largest increase, while acreage in African countries was virtually unchanged.

Average world yield is virtually the same as last season at 342 pounds per acre though still well above the 1966-70 average of 319 pounds per acre. Higher yields in the United States were offset by reduced yields abroad.

COTTON: Area, Yield, and Production in Specified Countries, Average 1966-70, Annual 1971 and 1972 1/

Region and Country	Area			Yield			Production <u>2/</u>				
	Ave 1966-70		1971	1972 <u>3/</u>	Ave 1966-70		1971	1972 <u>3/</u>	Ave 1966-70		1971
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>											
El Salvador.....	125	173	220	769	874	709	200	315	325		
Guatemala.....	204	175	220	718	1,015	764	304	370	350		
Honduras.....	23	9	19	584	533	505	28	10	20		
Mexico.....	1,519	1,140	1,210	626	720	651	1,980	1,710	1,640		
Nicaragua.....	300	270	300	649	818	680	406	460	425		
United States.....	9,986	11,471	13,156	463	438	495	9,629	10,477	13,567		
Other.....	99	100	105	96	101	105	20	21	23		
Total <u>4/</u> .....	12,256	13,338	15,230	492	481	515	12,567	13,363	16,320		
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>											
Argentina.....	900	984	1,200	245	200	240	460	410	600		
Bolivia.....	21	120	170	563	280	339	24	70	120		
Brazil.....	6,000	6,400	5,800	214	233	248	2,680	3,100	3,000		
Colombia.....	534	540	680	474	520	473	527	585	670		
Ecuador.....	44	50	60	249	240	280	23	25	35		
Paraguay.....	109	125	200	203	230	240	46	60	100		
Peru.....	460	400	335	443	420	466	425	350	325		
Venezuela.....	117	114	114	259	253	253	63	60	60		
Other.....	3	2	2	172	240	240	1	1	1		
Total <u>4/</u> .....	8,188	8,735	8,561	249	256	275	4,249	4,661	4,911		
<b>EUROPE:</b>											
Bulgaria.....	114	100	95	299	240	278	71	50	55		
Greece.....	346	325	410	611	783	644	440	530	550		
Italy.....	20	12	15	207	200	256	9	5	8		
Spain.....	366	235	215	409	368	380	312	180	170		
Yugoslavia.....	27	30	30	260	256	240	14	16	15		
Other.....	76	60	60	227	240	240	36	30	30		
Total <u>4/</u> .....	949	762	825	446	511	482	882	811	828		
U.S.S.R.....	6,260	6,845	6,700	732	778	824	9,540	11,100	11,500		
<b>AFRICA:</b>											
Angola.....	152	200	200	296	324	192	94	135	80		
Cameroon.....	228	200	200	196	168	168	93	70	70		
Cent African Rep.....	284	300	300	142	144	144	84	90	90		
Chad.....	768	800	800	117	105	120	186	175	200		
Egypt.....	1,694	1,580	1,610	620	711	713	2,187	2,340	2,390		
Kenya.....	111	42	44	94	240	273	22	21	25		
Malawi.....	80	85	85	148	198	198	25	35	35		
Morocco.....	44	42	42	305	423	434	28	37	38		
Mozambique.....	857	800	800	110	135	120	196	225	200		
Nigeria.....	900	1,000	1,000	130	84	96	244	175	200		
Rhodesia.....	184	250	250	370	461	384	142	240	200		
Somali Republic.....	32	34	34	120	113	113	8	8	8		
South Africa, Rep of.....	100	110	110	370	305	327	77	70	75		
Sudan.....	1,233	1,250	1,250	386	419	422	992	1,090	1,100		
Tanzania.....	495	500	500	297	288	288	306	300	300		
Uganda.....	2,055	2,500	2,500	81	66	62	345	345	325		
Zaire (Congo,K).....	230	250	250	157	184	192	75	96	100		
Other.....	673	781	805	198	264	264	277	429	443		
Total <u>4/</u> .....	10,120	10,724	10,780	255	263	262	5,380	5,881	5,879		
<b>ASIA:</b>											
Afghanistan.....	300	300	300	180	176	192	112	110	120		
Burma.....	408	400	400	73	78	78	62	65	65		
China, Mainland.....	11,360	11,100	11,100	329	329	281	7,780	7,600	6,500		
India.....	19,320	19,700	20,000	120	144	122	4,830	5,900	5,100		
Iran.....	860	790	915	355	413	459	636	680	875		
Iraq.....	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45		
Israel.....	74	84	84	959	971	1,057	148	170	185		
Korea, Rep of.....	126	40	40	76	240	240	20	20	20		
Pakistan.....	4,291	4,800	4,980	264	325	318	2,364	3,250	3,300		
Southern Yemen.....	39	40	40	219	264	240	18	22	20		
Syria.....	638	620	580	501	542	600	666	700	725		
Thailand.....	205	187	200	261	321	216	112	125	90		
Turkey.....	1,634	1,700	1,850	542	678	597	1,844	2,400	2,300		
Other.....	110	136	136	196	184	184	45	52	52		
Total <u>4/</u> .....	39,440	39,972	40,700	227	254	229	18,678	21,139	19,397		
<b>OCEANIA:</b>											
Australia.....	69	98	105	825	965	983	118	197	215		
Total <u>4/</u> .....	69	98	105	825	965	983	118	197	215		
Total Foreign Non-Communist Countries <u>4/</u> .....	49,401	50,813	51,705	236	263	254	24,335	27,872	27,405		
Total Communist Countries <u>4/</u> .....	17,895	18,190	18,040	468	496	482	17,450	18,803	18,108		
World Total <u>4/</u> .....	77,282	80,474	82,901	319	341	342	51,414	57,152	59,080		

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

## FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

Foreign non-Communist countries have produced an estimated 27.4 million bales of cotton this season, down 500,000 bales from a year earlier. The large 1971 crop was the result of favorable weather and higher yields, conditions which were not repeated this season. Drought is expected to reduce the crops in several Central American countries, Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, and India, and to shrink the size of the increase in Colombia. Excessive rains caused declines in production in Mexico, Spain, and Turkey and reduced yields in Greece.

Area devoted to cotton in foreign non-Communist countries increased again by about 900,000 acres to 51.7 million acres, compared with the 1966-70 average of 49.3 million acres. Average yield is 254 pounds per acre down 9 pounds from the 1971 figure.

### Mexican Crop Down Again

The Mexican crop is expected to be about 50,000 bales less than the 1971 crop of 1.71 million bales which was already considerably lower than the average for the preceding 5 years (1.98 million bales). Heavy rains in the northeast and insect infestation negated the increase in planted acreage brought about the Government programs and high prices. Yields declined about 70 pounds an acre to an average of 651 pounds.

### Net Central American Output Down

Drought was the cause of the rather mixed performance of the Central American countries. Acreage increased from 627,000 to 759,000 this year, but production is estimated slightly down at 1.12 million bales as against 1.16 million last season. The increases in acreage occurred in varying degrees in all countries, as did damage to crops, causing a sharp decline in yields.

At 325,000 bales, production in El Salvador (the only major Central American producer to record an increase) is marginally higher than the 315,000 bales grown in 1971-72. The large increase in acreage failed to raise the outturn substantially because of dry weather at planting time. Average yield decreased to 709 pounds per acre in 1972-73 from 874 pounds the previous year.

Nicaragua was expected to produce an exceptionally large crop for the second consecutive year as high prices in 1971 had spurred an increase in licensed cotton acreage of 25 percent this season. However drought, which was not as damaging as was initially expected, continued beyond planting time and reduced the crop to an estimated 425,000 bales, down from 460,000 last season. Yields thus average out to about 680 pounds per acre in 1972-73, compared with 818 pounds the previous year.

Following the extremely good 1971 harvest (resulting from good weather and seed control), farmers in Guatemala also substantially enlarged the area devoted to cotton for their 1972 crop. While the fall in output is not as great as that in Nicaragua nor as great as predicted in November, it is expected to decline from 370,000 bales in 1971 to 350,000 this year. Average yields declined substantially from 1,015 pounds per acre last season to 764 pounds for 1972. The small crop in Honduras will be double that of last season at 20,000 bales, the result of sharply increased acreage. Expectations were for a much higher outturn before the drought set in, reducing average yields to 505 pounds, down from 533 pounds per acre last year.

#### Net Increase In South American Crop

The projections for South America are for a modest net improvement in both production and yield. Total acreage is marginally lower than that for last season (8.6 million, compared with approximately 8.7 million), while total production is expected to rise by about 250,000 bales resulting in average yields of 275 pounds per acre, 19 pounds more than for the preceding year. Crops in Brazil and Peru will be smaller this year but increases in Colombia, Argentina, and Paraguay will compensate the loss.

The record 1971 crop in Brazil will not be duplicated this year although initial crop predictions have been revised upward. Acreage planted to cotton has been reduced as much as 25 percent in some southern states (Sao Paulo and Parana). Marginal cotton farmers have shifted to crops offering better returns through higher price supports. The 600,000 acre decrease in area planted to cotton (5.8 million acres) this season, occurred almost entirely in the south, as will most of the 100,000 bale drop in production to 3 million bales (of which 2.1 million are southern crop). Despite heavy rains at planting time in the south and the north, average yields will probably increase somewhat from last year to an average of 248 pounds per acre.

The outlook for the harvest in Argentina is considerably brighter, with increases in acreage and production as well as average yields. The crop may reach 600,000 bales (a sharp increase over last season's 410,000), grown on 1.2 million acres (only 984,000 acres were harvested in 1971). At 240 pounds per acre, yields should average about 20 percent higher than last season as recent rains have helped restore what might have been a drought-reduced crop.

Prospects are equally good for neighboring Paraguay this season. Production recovered last season from a disastrous crop in 1970, and should rise sharply again this year. Good weather and emphasis put on cotton development programs by the Government to increase the availability of cotton as a foreign exchange earner were probably the major factors in the projected 66 percent rise in production. The trend is expected to continue next year. Yield increases were far less impressive, up 4 percent to 240 pounds per acre, the large increase in production resulting from a 60 percent larger area in cotton.

Colombia had a relatively successful year, though drought in the Northern Zone prevented the harvest from being as large as expected and damaged the quality of the cotton. The sizable increase in the crop from 585,000 bales in 1971 to 670,000 bales this year is the result of a corresponding increase in acreage (680,000 acres up from 540,000) eliminating the large gains made in average yields in 1971. The increase over the last crop came entirely from the Central Zone.

Preliminary estimates for production in Peru have proved to be too optimistic. Instead of a rise of 30,000 bales a decrease of 25,000 is now forecast. The effects of the 1971 flood and Government policies of increasing land devoted to food crops have lowered cotton acreage to 335,000 (from 400,000 last season). Production will probably not exceed 325,000 bales in 1972-73.

#### Marginal Increase In Europe

Production in European countries is currently expected to increase very slightly this season to 828,000 bales. Since acreage rose more than production, average yield was down as was the quality of the crop. Greece was plagued by heavy rains during the growing season but a clear November permitted much of the crop to be saved and resulted in another record output at 550,000 bales. An increase of 85,000 acres in cotton (a response to last season's high prices) with only a 20,000-bale rise in production dropped average yields 17 percent to 644 pounds per acre.

Lower acreage and delayed planting due to rain resulted in a marginally smaller Spanish crop at 170,000 bales, down from 180,000 last season. Good weather at harvesting time did, however, permit yields to advance from 368 pounds per acre in 1971 to 380 pounds this year. In Italy production probably increased from 5,000 to 8,000 bales because of high prices and a European Community grant to cotton growers.

#### African Output Slightly Down

There is little net change among African producing nations: overall production is expected to be down only 2,000 bales. Drought is affecting the southern third of the continent, reducing the cotton crops there, while the two major producers in the northeast, Egypt and the Sudan, are thought to have marginally expanded production.

Production in Egypt is estimated at 2.39 million bales up slightly from 2.34 million bales last season. Part of the increase may be due to increased use of high yielding Giza 70 variety, and part to greater acreage. Average yields are still virtually the same.

Earlier estimates for Angola, Mozambique, and Uganda are unchanged. Drought caused a major cutback of 55,000 bales in output in Angola; in Mozambique the decline in production from the 1971 high is to a more normal level of 200,000 bales. Uganda will undoubtedly have trouble harvesting its crop amidst political uncertainty and without the expertise of the expelled residents.

Projections for Rhodesia have been revised downward by about 16 percent because of severe drought conditions. The crop still to be salvaged is expected to be about 200,000 bales; earlier hopes were for 240,000. With acreage unchanged from last season and the crop now smaller average yields will be about 384 pounds per acre, compared with 461 in 1971.

#### Modest Rise In Middle East Production

A net increase in acreage resulted in a net increase in the crop of the four largest producers in the Middle East. The increment over last season will come primarily from the Iranian crop, and also from Syria and Israel.

Output in Turkey, contrary to earlier predictions, will be down about 100,000 bales because of heavy rains throughout the harvesting season and labor shortages. Since acreage rose from 1.7 million to 1.85 million, yield declined an average of 81 pounds an acre to 597 pounds this season. Quality, too, will be down.

Area increased almost as much in Iran, from 790,000 to 915,000 acres, and production rose accordingly from 680,000 bales to 875,000 in 1972. A small amount of the new acreage was in Khuzistan where the Government is assisting the development of irrigation. Incentive to plant comes from low-cost Government loans and subsidized production inputs. Heavy rains did not have as much of a negative impact on the harvest as in other countries: average yields improved considerably to 459 pounds per acre this season against 413 last season.

Bad planting weather and insect damage in Deir-Ez-Zir as well as a 6 percent reduction in acreage precluded a large increase in the current crop in Syria. Nonetheless, clearing weather at harvest was apparently able to offset earlier damage, producing a crop of 725,000 bales (compared with 700,000 last year) in spite of a shortage of labor. Planting of high-yield varieties, improved farm practices, and greater use of fertilizers all contributed to sharply higher average yields of 600 pounds per acre against last year's average of 542 pounds.

Revised statistics for Israel show an increase in production of 15,000 bales to 185,000, with acreage unchanged from last season. Since more of the acreage is nonirrigated this season, the large increase in yields (from an average of 971 pounds per acre in 1971 to 1,057 pounds in the current season) is especially significant.

#### Production Off In Far East

The major Far Eastern producing nations show a net decline of about 800,000 bales this season. Poor weather and insect damage are the causes as area planted is greater by almost 500,000 acres.

Pakistan will probably harvest another bumper crop, reaching 3.3 million bales, and exceeding last year's 3.25 million. Insect infestation in Punjab, however, has caused a 200,000 reduction of the first estimate for the 1972-73 crop. Area rose by as much as 180,000 acres, with yields dropping from 325 pounds per acre to 318 pounds.

Drought has plagued farmers in India this season. An increase of 300,000 acres in cotton (considerably less than was originally estimated) has resulted in an 800,000-bale reduction from the 1971 crop. It is now expected that 5.1 million bales will be harvested. Last season's bumper crop produced higher than average yields at about 144 pounds per acre, but yields have fallen back to 122 pounds this year.

Projections for Australia are still good. High returns on last season's record crop induced further increases in acreage which will produce a moderately larger 1972 crop of 215,000 bales--9 percent above the last harvest. Yields increased from 965 pounds to 983 pounds per acre.

#### NET DECREASE IN COMMUNIST PRODUCTION

Contrary to earlier predictions, Communist countries will produce less cotton on balance this season than last. Aggregate production is placed at 18.1 million bales compared with 18.8 million in 1971-72. Production in the smaller countries is virtually unchanged but it has been severely cut back in the People's Republic of China and has increased substantially (though not sufficiently to counterbalance the Chinese reduction) in the USSR.

Drought is the cause of the sharply reduced output in China, placed at 6.5 million bales, down from 7.6 million in the previous season and earlier estimates of 7.7 million for this year.

Recent estimates of the crop in Russia show an increase of 400,000 bales over last season. This means the third successive record crop of 11.5 million bales was produced on somewhat less acreage (6.7 million acres) than was cultivated last season. Yields rose to an average of 824 pounds an acre.

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U.S. CROP SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER THIS SEASON

The January estimate of the United States crop at 13.6 million bales (including 94,900 bales of Pima cotton), represents a substantial increase over the 10.5 million bales harvested from the 1971 crop. Harvested area is estimated at about 13.2 million acres, compared with 11.5 million in 1971. Average yield is up to 495 pounds per acre; last year it averaged 438 pounds. The expected yield for 1972-73 has been lowered from earlier projections because of the bad weather prevalent throughout the harvest period in most growing areas.

High prices and good prospects for the sale of this year's crop (though reduced in size and quality from early expectations), may encourage farmers to plant a sizable crop again next year, despite a reduction in the base acreage allotment to 10 million acres from 11.5 million for the current season. Preliminary reports indicate area to be planted in Upland cotton will be around 13.5 million acres. The figure is based on initial surveys of intentions to plant and gains which may result from reductions in wheat and feedgrain set-aside requirements as well as the recent large spurt in exports. The loan rate for 1973-74 Upland cotton will remain the same as the 1972-73 level of 19.5 cents per pound, basis Middling 1-inch (micronaire 3.5-4.9) net weight, at average location. There will be no set-aside requirement for the 1973 crop.

The acreage allotment for American-Pima cotton in 1973 is 117,724 acres, almost unchanged from this season.

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APP 21  
PROCUREMENT SECTION  
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

FC 8-73  
MARCH 1973

## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Fourteen Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of March 2, 1973. Shipments under the following authorizations have been completed: Cambodia, 78-709; Korea, 24-743 and 24-744; Indonesia, 34-784; Philippines, 42-710; and Vietnam, 45-705.

The active authorizations provide \$78.8 million for the purchase of raw cotton. Approximately 336,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations and 271,000 were exported or booked for export through February 28. Three new authorizations for Upland cotton were issued in February as follows: Vietnam (45-735) on February 7, \$7,088,000 or approximately 40,500 bales; Korea (24-752) on February 13, \$2,224,309 or approximately 13,900 bales; and Philippines (42-716) on February 27, \$9,000,000 or approximately 60,000 bales.

On March 2, 1973, Indonesia was issued a purchase authorization (34-805) for \$12,715,000 or approximately 73,500 bales of Upland cotton. Indonesia received a new purchase authorization (34-798) on February 27 for \$378,000 or approximately 1,500 bales of American-Pima cotton. These authorizations bring the total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to an estimated 671,700 bales.

A new PL 480 Title I sales agreement was signed with Indonesia on February 14 which provides for \$44.1 million or about 275,000 bales of cotton. The supply period is for calendar 1973.

The final contracting date for Cambodia's authorization for cotton yarn was extended to March 15. None of the funds authorized had been used as of February 27; however, it is expected that approximately 2 million pounds of the yarn will be tendered promptly.

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COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH MARCH 2, 1973\*

Item	Purchase	Estimated	Exported	Final				
	authorization	Funds	quantity in	Sales	or booked			
	Date issued	Number 1/	authorized	purchase	registered	for export	Contracting	Delivery
Raw cotton 2/								
		Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales			
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	38,573	30,639	1-31-73	3-31-73
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	16,177	12,948	12-31-72	2-28-73
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	2,142,000	14,000	15,803	10,909	10-31-72	12-31-72
Khmer (Cambodia).....	1-26-73	78-712	2,448,000	13,600	5,250	----	2-28-73	4-30-73
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077	9-15-72	11-15-72
Korea.....	9-3-72	24-744	9,000,000	60,000	66,238	60,137	10-31-72	1-31-73
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	10,875,000	77,000	70,732	64,062	11-15-72	2-28-73
Korea.....	2-13-73	24-752	2,224,309	13,900	11,832	2,479	2-28-73	3-31-73
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703	8-15-72	10-15-72
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,734	58,826	10-31-72	2-28-73
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	72,064	11-15-72	2-28-73
Indonesia ELS.....	2-27-73	34-798	378,000	1,500	----	----	3-31-73	5-31-73
Indonesia.....	3-2-73	34-805	12,715,000	73,500	----	----	4-30-73	6-30-73
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	9,196	10-31-72	12-31-72
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	10,501	6,800	12-15-72	1-31-73
Philippines.....	2-27-73	42-716	9,000,000	60,000	----	----	4-30-73	6-30-73
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	34,510	10-31-72	12-31-72
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	30,451	27,858	1-31-73	3-31-73
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	1,387	----	4-30-73	6-30-73
Vietnam.....	2-7-73	45-735	7,088,000	40,500	4,253	----	3-31-73	5-31-73
Total.....			105,402,309	671,700	518,413	439,208		
Agreement signed but no PA's issued:								
Indonesia.....	2-14-73		31,007,000	200,000	----	----	----	----
Vietnam.....	8-29-72		10,670,000	78,600	----	----	----	----
Philippines.....	5-4-72		3,155,000	5,000	----	----	----	----
Cotton products:								
Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	----	----	12-31-72	6-30-73
Khmer (Cambodia)(cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-707	6,442,000	7,500,000 lb.	----	----	3-15-73	6-30-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	641,000	810,000 lb.	810,000	----	10-31-72	12-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	12-29-72	34-799	1,012,000	1,190,000 lb.	1,237,000	----	2-28-73	6-30-73

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency. 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

\* Sales registered and reports only through February 28.

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April 1973

## PAKISTAN'S COTTON PRODUCTION UNCHANGED BUT EXPORTS RISE

Pakistan's cotton industry is expanding in all areas, and this is likely to continue for the next few years. Production is near a record level, exports are expected to set a new record in 1972-73, and consumption is soaring to a new high as the textile industry responds quickly to increased demand at home and for export.

Cotton production in Pakistan is centered in the zone about 900 miles in length along the Indus River Basin and geographically is divided into northern and southern zones. About 5,000 years ago, a short, harsh variety of cotton was cultivated in the Indus Valley by the Mohenjo-Daro Civilization, but cotton was not an important crop until the early 1900's when new varieties, principally American upland types, were introduced. Pakistan is among the world's top five upland cotton producers, with nearly 6 percent of total world production in 1972-73. Pakistan follows the United States, with 23 percent, the Soviet Union, 18 percent; the People's Republic of China, 13 percent; and India, 9 percent. In recent years Pakistan has been in competition with Brazil for fifth position.

The northern cotton producing zone of the Indus Basin accounts for about three-fourths of the acreage and production of both upland and Desi cotton, the latter a short staple, harsh type of cotton. Of the seven northern districts, three—Sargodha, Multan, and Bahawalpur—produce about 60 percent of the upland cotton, and Lahore and Bahawalpur produce nearly 75 percent of the Desi type. The Desi type accounts for about 8 percent of total cotton production in Pakistan. Cotton production in 1972-73 is now expected to reach 3.3 million bales, which is about equal to the 1974-75 goal set by the Pakistan Planning Commission for the final year of the fourth Five-Year plan.

Production has exceeded the plan forecast for the past two years owing primarily to increased acreage. In 1971-72 acreage was increased sharply as favor-

able cotton prices and a reduced support price for sugarcane encouraged farmers to divert some sugarcane land to cotton. Sugarcane was a strong competitor for cotton acreage as long as its support prices were high. Acreage was expanded again in 1972-73, this too at the expense of sugarcane and corn.

Although new land is brought under irrigation each year as water reservoirs are enlarged and irrigation facilities are improved and made more efficient, expansion will be very slow owing to soil salinity and a resulting scarcity of suitable irrigation water and tillable land. Surface water is the only water available for irrigation in most areas, as most subsurface water has a high saline content.

The greatest potential for increased production is through greater achievements in yield. This can be accomplished by better farming techniques and more efficient use of water to supplement improvements that result from plant research.

Average yield is calculated at 323 pounds of lint per acre in 1972-73, down 12 pounds from the previous year, but up 54 pounds from 1970-71 and 59 from the 1966-70 average. The lower yield this season is due mainly to pest problems, but it should be noted that yields last season were exceptionally high.

Yield fluctuates from year to year, but the general trend is gradually upward. The Pakistan farmer is beginning to realize that greater profits are directly related to better production practices. Promotional efforts of the Government and the raw cotton industry are causing more effective use of insecticides and fertilizer. Consequently, yields are likely to increase at a greater rate in the future than in recent years. Simple practices that offer large potential for increasing yield include proper timing on water application, improving planting techniques, and better seedbed preparation.

There appears to be limited acreage available for cotton in the next few years because of limited water

supply and saline soils. Therefore, any increase in cotton yield is likely to come from research and improvement in production practices.

### Research

Research in the past has been primarily concerned with genetic improvements, but in the 1972-73 season, research was broadened to include more detailed work on physiology, pathology, and entomology. As an indication of the emphases placed on the new areas of work, experts in each of these major fields are now employed by the research stations. By November 1972, specimens of most insects (preditors as well as pests) and diseases that may alter the normal growth pattern of the cotton plant had been collected.

The new fields of research are to be coordinated with the study on genetics to develop a more desirable plant. The goal of the experiment station is to develop a plant of a short stature, with large boll clusters that will open wide, one that is relatively pest resistant, and a plant that will tolerate the saline conditions in most of the cotton-producing areas of Pakistan.

At the present time, many crosses are being studied, and two new varieties were reported ready to be released in 1973-74 for distribution in the southern zone (Sind area). In this zone, farmers are now planting a variety known in the trade as 289. It is a general mixture of two varieties released a few years earlier as M 4 and M 100 varieties. Small areas still retain the major characteristics of the pure variety, but most of the cotton grown is a mixture with characteristics that are representative of the M 4 variety, especially the average staple length of around one inch. The resultant variety of the local crossing mixture was superior in quantity and quality to the variety previously planted.

In the past, regulations for maintaining relatively pure seed distribution were ineffective. The seed distribution program now in effect has four major steps: (1) nucleus seed (botanical purity kept by plant breeder); (2) foundation stock (Government seed-growing farms); (3) registered seed (relatively pure stock grown by progressive farmers supervised by the Government); and (4) certified seed (seed from farms supervised by Government in sufficient quantities to supply all growers). The current scheme was not adequately controlled to maintain high-quality seed. When new varieties are released, a revised scheme will be initiated to control seed mixing at the grower level. Under the new plan, stage one (nucleus stock) and stage two (foundation stock) are to be supervised by

the plant breeder. This will place pure seed development one step closer to the producer.

### Exports

Exports of cotton in 1972-73 are expected to set a new record of 1.4 million bales. Exports are mostly in the one-inch or shorter staple length and compete with U.S. cotton in the shorter staple range. Cotton of this type is shipped primarily to Japan and Hong Kong, which are major markets for U.S. cotton, and also to the Communist countries and several Western European countries.

The current level of exports compares with 1,008,000 bales in 1971-72 and is nearly three times greater than the 1970-71 level of 473,000. Shipments in the ten-year period prior to 1971-72 ranged from nearly 300,000 bales in 1961-62 to 887,000 in 1967-68. The sharp increase in exports is due in part to larger crops the past two years and in part to more cotton available for export, resulting from the loss of the former East Pakistan (Bangladesh). The cotton previously consumed in East Pakistan is now available for export.

### Consumption

Raw cotton utilization in 1972-73 is estimated at 2.1 million bales, about equal to the 1970-71 record, despite labor stoppages and loss of consumption by the mills located in the East.

Although total consumption has been about the same in the past two years, mill capacity in what is now Pakistan has expanded at a rate of about 8 to 10 percent per year since 1970-71. In 1972-73 the Pakistani textile industry had roughly 3 million spindles, compared with 2.7 million in 1971-72. Millowners indicated that another 250,000 spindles have been approved for installation by the end of the 1973-74 season. Millowners were not very optimistic about installation of new spindles beyond 1973-74. However, spindles now in place are expected to be utilized more hours.

The sharp increase in the number of spindles during the past two years was offset in part by labor stoppages and the domestic disturbances that eventually resulted in the December 1971 Civil War between East and West Pakistan. Millowners estimated that about 60 working days were affected by labor stoppages. Most of those days, mills were not completely shut down, but output was sharply reduced. With the "No Work-No Pay" ruling handed down by the Government in November 1972, most of the workers that were striking returned to work.

Millowners were very optimistic about the effect of this ruling and indicated that this would end the work stoppages.

There has been a shift in the composition of textile production since the loss of East Pakistan. Most of the finer produced yarn in prior years was consumed in East Pakistan. The production of higher counts in West Pakistan was shipped to the East Wing because of higher average temperatures. Since the independence of Bangladesh, yarn exports and domestic consumption of yarn in Pakistan has been almost entirely coarse counts (10's and 20's). Coarse yarn is manufactured primarily from shorter staple cotton, and spindle productivity is higher in spinning coarse yarn than in spinning fine yarn. A rule of thumb method expressed by one mill operator in estimating the amount of cotton consumed in Pakistan in the 1972-73 season was that each unit of 1,000 spindles in one year would use about one-fourth more cotton than in 1970-71.

### The Textile Industry

Cotton textiles have been produced in the great Indus Valley of what is now Pakistan for at least 5,000 years. The oldest cotton fabric known to mankind today was unearthed from the ruins of the Mohenjo-Daro, a civilization which flourished about 3,000 B.C.

Pakistan's textile industry is divided officially into two groups, the large well-organized mills and the handloom, or cottage, industry. The handloom industry has numerous small shops which buy the yarn to operate one to five power looms, so the term "handloom industry" is actually a misnomer. Almost all cotton yarn is produced in large mills, but the cottage industry accounts for a little more than half of the annual cloth outturn.

The well organized industrial sector of the cotton textile industry consists of about 125 factories that report activities to the central statistical office of the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee. Most factories both spin and weave cotton, although at present there exists considerably greater spinning capacity than weaving capacity. The surplus yarn is either sold to the cottage industry or exported.

The Government of Pakistan a few years ago embarked on an intensive program to improve the textile industry and to increase production through a series of Government-sponsored incentives. These incentives included tax moratoriums, rebates of import duties on textile machinery and other production prerequisites, restricting textile imports, credit arrangements for purchase of textile

machinery, and the establishment of a bonus voucher scheme for textile exports. The bonus voucher scheme was dropped in May 1972 when the rupee was devalued and an export duty of 40 percent of the f.o.b. export value was established. The duty was reduced to 35 percent in September because of the large cotton crop.

### PRICES

Cotton prices in Pakistan were in a state of fluctuation during November 1972. The futures market was reacting sharply during this period, partly because of trade reports and partly because of speculation. The Pakistani cotton crop was at an all-time high, exports were expected to set new records, yet world supplies of shorter-staple cotton were tight, and the trade was reporting rain in the shorter-staple cotton growing area of the United States. World prices were apparently reversing a downtrend that had prevailed for several months. The Karachi futures market was closed early a few days during this period to stabilize prices.

The Liverpool market quotations for Pakistani 289 cotton, which is about comparable to U.S. Middling one inch, had decreased from nearly 40 cents per pound in early February 1972 to an average of 27.4 cents in October, but then reversed the trend and increased sharply to 32.5 cents by mid-December. This reversal was reportedly a result of the unfavorable weather in the United States and Turkey.

Cost of production in 1972-73 was a little above the previous season, primarily because of devaluation. It was difficult for farmers to give a detailed evaluation of costs of production because some cost outlays were incurred before devaluation and also the apparent reversal of the price trend during harvest.

Fertilizers and insecticides were more expensive to the farmers than in the previous year because it took a large number of rupees to buy the same amount of these materials. Most of the small farmers do not use large amounts of fertilizers or insecticides compared to the more progressive farmers. Trade sources indicated that the average application was about 50 pounds of fertilizer per acre. This included little or no fertilizer on small farms, while large progressive farms may have had several applications. Insecticide applications varied from only one spraying on most small farms to many sprayings on the large farms.

Prices paid to the farmer were about the same as during early 1971-72, but some farmers were not satisfied with these prices and were holding out for higher prices even before the report of unfavorable weather in other countries. Farmers received 48 to 50

rupees per maund (U.S. 13.4 to 14.1 cents per lb. unginned cotton) in 1971-72 and early in the season of 1972-73, but in the Multan area, some farmers were refusing to sell for less than 52 rupees per pound (U.S. 17.5 cents per lb.) in early November. The "real" price to the farmer was overshadowed by devaluation, but presumably the growers' real profits were below 1971-72.

### Fiber Tests

Fiber and spinning tests were made on Pakistani cotton by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cotton Testing Laboratory, Clemson, S.C., using the same standards and tests that the laboratory applies in their regular test program on the U.S. cotton crop. The 43 samples of Pakistani cotton tested were obtained from Karachi traders and also from importers at port of destination. No attempt was made to ensure random sampling, but samples were selected by qualified tradesmen from bales considered to represent the average for that specified grade and quality. Fiber tests are important to the cotton processing industry, but the actual value of each measurement, that is comparing the importance of one test to the other, is different depending upon the end product.

Test results on 175 samples of a specific grade and quality of U.S. cotton, Strict Low Middling Light Spotted 1" from Texas, is used as a reference quality for analysis in comparing test results on seven samples of the Pakistani AC 134 saw ginned cotton obtained from import markets. This type cotton was quoted on the Liverpool market in January 1973 at 38.25 cents per pound, about 25 points above 289 F cotton.

Staple length is one of the most important factors of cotton quality because it is highly correlated with yarn strength. The Digital Fibrograph 2.5 percent span length indicated that the Pakistani AC 134 fiber length ranged from 0.96 to 1.01 inches, compared with 0.98 to 1.01 inches for the U.S. reference quality. The fiber length uniformity for both types was the same at 45 to 48 percent. Digital Fibrograph is a photo electric device that scans the ends of the representative sample from the short portion to the long portion, registering the length frequency of the fibers at selected points for a digital curve. Measurements of 2.5 percent span length and 50 percent span length were obtained directly and a uniformity ratio was calculated from these two values. For a basis of comparison, U.S. upland lots tested from the crops of 1966-68, the following adjective descriptions were used 50/2.5 uniformity ratios:

Above 47	.....	very high
46-47	.....	high
42-43	.....	low
Below 42	.....	very low

The nonlint content and picker and card waste were lower for the U.S. Texas reference quality than for the AC 134.

Micronaire reading is an air-flow test that measures the fineness and maturity of cotton and is used widely in the cotton trade. A representative standard weight sample is placed in the instrument sample holder, where it is compressed to a standard volume. The specimen is then subjected to a preset air pressure, and the flow of air through the sample is read on a direct scale in terms of micronaire reading. A fine, immature cotton has more resistance to air-flow, which results in a low micronaire reading. A coarse, mature cotton has less resistance to air-flow, which results in a high micronaire reading. The micronaire reading of the Pakistani AC 134 ranged between 4.5 and 5.2 compared with 4.3 to 4.8 for the U.S. reference quality.

The results of the previous tests have a direct relationship to the strength and stretch of cotton fibers. The strength and elongation of fibers are measured, by an instrument that clamps the fibers between two sets of breaking clamps. A standard sample of fiber is then pulled or stretched until it breaks. Both the length of stretch of elongation in percent and strength are measured. The most common instruments used in making fiber strength tests are the Pressly and the Stelometer. The Pressly measures the strength of a fiber in terms of a thousand pounds per square inch (Mpsi) at zero gauge or grams per tex. (G. tex) at  $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge. The Stelometer measures fiber strength at  $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge and fiber elongations measurement. The Stelometer is also used for the  $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge strength and the elongation measurement. The  $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge measurement has a high correlation with yarn strength. The U.S. Texas reference quality fibers were stronger than the AC 134, but carded yarn spun from AC 134, was stronger than the U.S. reference quality.

Test results indicated that the two U.S. reference qualities were better generally and more uniform than the 43 samples of Pakistani cotton tested. According to the test results, the U.S. reference qualities were equal to or exceeded the Pakistani cottons in fiber length, uniformity, micronaire reading, elongation, and nonlint content. The Pakistani cotton had a higher upper limit on the micronaire reading, but ranged from a low of 4.1 for the AC 134 to a high of

5.7 for the LSS upland-type cotton, compared with a range of 3.5 to 5.2 for the shorter-staple length of the two U.S. reference qualities.

In the spinning test results, the U.S. reference qualities generally have highly favorable results compared to the Pakistani cottons, especially in the amount of picker and card waste. The test results of

carded yarn strength, elongation, appearance, and imperfections were generally better for the U.S. reference qualities. The yarn imperfections in the Pakistani cotton varied over a wide range from one to four imperfections in the samples taken at import markets to 46 to 65 imperfections in samples from Karachi.

COTTON ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN 1/, 1950-54 TO 1965-69  
 AVERAGE AND ANNUAL FROM 1965-66 TO 1971-72

Year beginning August 1	Acreage			Yield			Production					
	Desi acres	Upland acres	Comilla: 2/	Total acres	Desi pounds per acres	Upland: pounds per acres	Comilla: 2/	Total pounds	Desi bales	Upland: bales	Comilla: 2/	Total bales
Average:												
1950-54.....	467	2,685	57	3,209	144	197	126	188	140	1,100	15	1,255
1955-59.....	494	2,949	51	3,494	159	195	122	188	164	1,195	13	1,372
1960-64.....	422	3,037	40	3,499	151	238	168	227	133	1,509	14	1,656
1965-69.....	474	3,710	35	4,219	150	271	165	257	148	2,095	12	2,255
Annual:												
1965-66.....	425	3,433	37	3,895	129	250	169	236	114	1,790	13	1,917
1966-67.....	453	3,550	36	4,039	148	259	160	245	140	1,913	12	2,065
1967-68.....	525	3,886	36	4,447	156	273	160	258	171	2,207	12	2,390
1968-69.....	483	3,825	34	4,342	149	285	155	269	150	2,268	11	2,429
1969-70.....	482	3,856	34	4,372	163	286	155	272	164	2,298	11	2,473
1970-71.....	304	3,980	32	4,316	180	287	150	278	114	2,377	10	2,501
1971-72 <u>4/</u> .....	397	4,442	--	4,839	201	332	--	321	166	3,068	--	3,234

1/ Prior to Independence in 1971, includes data for the east wing. 2/ Produced only in Bangladesh. 3/ Preliminary.

Pakistan Ministry of Agriculture.

PAKISTAN'S COTTON ACREAGE BY ZONES, 1971-72 AND 1972-73

Zones	(Area in 1,000 acres)			1971-72		
	1972-73 1/			1971-72		
	Upland	Desi	Total	Upland	Desi	Total
Northern:						
Multan.....	2,035.0	16.0	2,051.0	1,913.0	24.0	1,937.0
Bahawalpur.....	784.0	104.0	888.0	714.0	102.0	816.0
Sargodha.....	751.0	35.0	786.0	701.0	34.0	735.0
Lahore.....	46.0	133.0	179.0	77.0	102.0	179.0
Rawalpindi.....	22.0	10.0	32.0	21.0	9.0	30.0
D.I. Khan.....	--	3.2	3.2	--	2.9	2.9
Peshawar.....	--	1.9	1.9	--	1.9	1.9
Subtotal.....	3,638.0	303.1	3,941.1	3,426.0	275.8	3,701.8
Southern:						
Hyderabad.....	689.1	--	689.1	727.0	--	727.0
Khairpur.....	251.6	97.7	349.3	289.0	118.5	407.5
Kalat.....	--	1.0	1.0	--	1.0	1.0
Quetta.....	--	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Subtotal.....	940.7	98.8	1,039.5	1,016.0	119.6	1,135.6
Total.....	4,578.7	401.9	4,980.6	4,442.0	395.4	4,837.4

1/ First official estimate.

PAKISTAN'S 1/ COTTON PRODUCTION BY STAPLE LENGTH

(1,000 bales of 480 lb. net.)

Year beginning August 1	Under 13/16"	13/16"-1"	1-1/32"-1-3/32"	1-1/8"-1-5/16"	Total
	(Short 2/)	(Medium 2/)	(Medium Long 2/)	(Long 2/)	
Average:					
1950-54...	225	1,029	--	--	1,254
1955-59...	234	1,128	10	--	1,372
1960-64...	189	1,358	108	--	1,655
1965-69...	181	1,837	248	4	2,270
Annual:					
1950-51...	216	947	--	--	1,163
1951-52...	216	938	--	--	1,154
1952-53...	232	1,239	--	--	1,471
1953-54...	200	978	--	--	1,178
1954-55...	261	1,046	--	--	1,307
1955-56...	254	1,129	--	--	1,383
1956-57...	250	1,159	--	--	1,409
1957-58...	251	1,155	--	--	1,406
1958-59...	195	1,098	18	--	1,311
1959-60...	224	1,100	29	--	1,353
1960-61...	189	1,153	56	--	1,398
1961-62...	223	1,194	86	--	1,503
1962-63...	185	1,401	109	--	1,695
1963-64...	194	1,603	139	--	1,936
1964-65...	157	1,443	146	--	1,746
1965-66...	158	1,588	171	--	1,917
1966-67...	192	1,740	208	--	2,140
1967-68...	190	1,945	254	--	2,389
1968-69...	198	1,926	301	4	2,429
1969-70...	189	1,961	307	16	2,473
1970-71...	134	2,035	324	8	2,501

1/ Includes east wing prior to independence in 1971. 2/ According to International definition of staple length.

PAKISTAN'S EXPORTS OF COTTON BY DESTINATION

(IN THOUSAND OF BALES OF 480 LB. NET.)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						Annual	
	Average			1950-54 : 1955-59 : 1960-64			1965-66 : 1966-67 : 1967-68 : 1968-69 : 1969-70 : 1970-71 : 1971-72	
Australia.....	29	5	2	2	2	2	3	1
Austria.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	(1)
Belgium.....	13	4	6	9	6	4	7	8
Bulgaria.....	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	3
Burma.....	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
China, Mainland.....	152	58	102	96	102	101	102	83
Czechoslovakia.....	4	3	(1)	7	0	10	13	7
France.....	66	55	17	19	17	18	14	19
Germany, West.....	41	14	4	9	4	1	1	3
Hong Kong.....	90	39	106	152	106	124	156	247
Hungary.....	1	3	0	4	0	0	4	3
India.....	1	6	35	0	35	0	0	0
Italy.....	59	7	6	6	6	2	4	6
Japan.....	215	136	101	136	122	86	167	62
Netherlands.....	5	3	3	8	3	7	3	2
Poland.....	25	5	2	32	2	31	30	35
Romania.....	0	0	0	8	0	0	12	17
Spain.....	24	0	2	9	3	3	23	19
Switzerland.....	1	(1)	2	3	2	3	6	1
United Kingdom.....	85	22	28	38	28	33	74	48
United States.....	7	13	6	4	6	4	7	12
USSR.....	21	3	7	26	7	3	24	49
Yugoslavia.....	(1)	0	9	19	9	4	15	27
Other countries.....	14	8	6	21	7	27	29	35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>887</b>
<i>1/</i> Less than 500 bales.								

Pakistan Central Statistical Offices; Statistical Bulletin.

## PAKISTAN'S EXPORTS OF DESI COTTON BY DESTINATION

(In bales of 480 lb. net.)

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	41	2,691	2,172	3,093	1,950
Belgium.....	987	789	274	---	1,145
Bulgaria.....	---	2,198	863	2,208	2,908
Canada.....	163	102	---	100	200
China, Mainland.....	48,586	28,033	18,048	11,000	31,000
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	183	3,300	1,446
France.....	9,551	6,983	4,398	3,836	7,665
Germany, West.....	815	390	228	112	623
Hungary.....	132	---	90	220	1,726
Italy.....	184	639	45	220	1,210
Japan.....	92,325	46,350	42,379	86,739	116,102
Netherlands.....	904	1,198	742	428	828
Portugal.....	---	---	46	---	56
Switzerland.....	562	37	464	---	1,376
United Kingdom.....	5,069	3,468	2,868	1,704	4,330
United States.....	8	3,882	1,310	4,078	13,260
Others.....	9,250	16	---	150	2,166
Total.....	168,577	96,776	74,110	117,188	187,991

## COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN PAKISTAN

(In 1,000 bales of 480 lb. net.)

Year 1/	Beginning	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed	Exports	Ending stocks
1947.....	250	925	1	1,176	120	3	875	178
1948.....	178	826	2	1,006	130	10	676	190
1949.....	190	1,035	2	1,227	115	7	854	251
1950.....	251	1,225	2	1,478	286	13	1,039	140
1951.....	140	1,340	2	1,482	175	4	903	400
1952.....	400	1,552	4	1,956	230	3	1,273	450
1953.....	450	1,179	4	1,633	440	--	893	300
1954.....	300	1,303	3	1,606	660	2	634	310
1955.....	310	1,444	15	1,769	820	1	723	225
1956.....	225	1,410	20	1,655	850	4	506	295
1957.....	295	1,405	3	1,703	920	--	383	400
1958.....	400	1,265	6	1,671	1,020	1	375	275
1959.....	275	1,355	6	1,636	1,100	3	333	200
1960.....	200	1,398	4	1,602	1,115	3	244	240
1961.....	240	1,505	42	1,787	1,120	8	299	360
1962.....	360	1,690	9	2,059	1,175	1	683	200
1963.....	200	1,940	4	2,144	1,250	5	689	200
1964.....	200	1,747	9	1,956	1,300	1	485	170
1965.....	170	1,915	7	2,092	1,300	5	492	295
1966.....	295	2,100	10	2,405	1,350	5	558	492
1967.....	492	2,390	18	2,900	1,450	13	887	550
1968.....	550	2,430	1	2,981	1,625	80	574	702
1969.....	702	2,475	20	3,197	2,000	5	393	799
1970.....	799	2,425	40	3,264	2,100	40	473	651
1971 2/.....	651	3,350	7	4,008	2,000	22	1,008	978
1972 Est.....	978	3,300	5	4,283	2,100	--	1,400	783

1/ Beginning August 1.

2/ Preliminary

## COMPARISON OF U.S. AND PAKISTAN COTTON QUOTATIONS, C.I.F. LIVERPOOL

(In cents per pound)

Month	1970-71			1971-72			1972-73		
	U.S.	Pakistan 1/	U.S.	Pakistan 1/	U.S.	Pakistan			
	M 1"	289F : AC 134	M 1"	289F : AC 134	M 1"	289F : AC 134			
August.....	27.31	28.84	29.09	33.86	35.39	35.52	30.50	29.58	30.00
September.....	28.16	29.00	29.25	33.55	35.18	35.35	29.09	27.92	28.28
October.....	28.60	29.76	29.85	34.81	34.11	34.34	29.46	27.40	27.60
November.....	28.82	30.85	31.05	35.19	33.25	33.38	33.11	29.21	29.06
December.....	27.83	31.40	31.60	37.91	35.02	35.25	34.81	33.11	32.86
January.....	28.85	31.57	31.17	40.55	38.40	38.65	38.38	38.00	38.25
February.....	29.68	32.02	32.19	40.78	39.19	39.44	29.38	39.25	39.51
March.....	30.52	31.80	32.00	39.23	36.10	36.33			
April.....	30.67	31.35	31.60	36.56	33.48	33.60			
May.....	31.82	32.42	32.69	35.88	33.69	33.84			
June.....	31.82	33.20	33.46	33.75	32.55	32.75			
July.....	32.95	33.69	33.94	32.25	30.92	31.12			
Average.....	29.75	31.32	31.49	36.19	34.77	34.96			

1/ Including Cape Surcharge through November 1971.

KARACHI, PAKISTAN: MONTHLY AVERAGES OF COTTON SPOT PRICES  
(In cents per pound)

Variety	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average 1970-71
Sind Desi.....	27.56	27.16	26.74	30.32	32.31	33.15	33.69	32.92	33.14	34.02	34.71	33.53	33.63
Punjab Desi.....	25.78	25.12	26.45	29.50	32.64	33.43	33.66	34.20	33.01	32.87	32.70	32.34	32.98
Bahawalpur Desi.....	26.80	26.52	26.84	30.16	32.64	30.64	30.47	29.81	29.72	30.77	31.19	33.49	31.42
4F/Rg.....	24.76	24.74	23.99	28.30	30.28	28.38	31.36	31.93	31.75	31.00	31.32	32.46	30.58
4F/Sg.....	26.29	26.30	25.52	28.35	31.36	31.93	31.83	31.32	30.72	30.77	31.19	31.86	30.00
LSS/Rg.....	24.76	24.77	23.99	26.85	30.16	31.36	31.32	30.48	30.32	30.77	31.19	30.58	28.74
LSS/Sg.....	26.29	26.20	25.52	28.38	31.36	32.61	31.83	31.75	31.00	31.32	32.46	31.86	30.06
NT/Rg.....	26.80	28.63	29.63	31.04	31.04	31.61	31.05	30.92	30.27	31.31	31.73	31.96	30.50
NT/Sg.....	29.35	31.31	31.06	32.45	32.39	32.82	32.29	32.68	32.10	33.19	33.59	33.77	32.25
289/Rg.....	26.29	25.88	24.50	31.04	31.16	31.67	31.33	31.33	30.40	31.30	31.73	31.96	29.88
289/Sg.....	28.84	25.88	27.05	32.44	32.44	32.82	32.61	32.80	32.19	33.22	33.69	33.76	31.48
AC-134/Rg.....	26.80	26.40	25.01	31.15	31.19	31.67	31.33	31.44	30.79	31.46	32.04	32.22	30.12
AC-134/Sg.....	29.35	29.01	27.56	32.67	32.62	32.95	32.74	33.00	32.88	33.40	33.83	33.73	31.73

Variety	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average 1971-72
Sind Desi.....	33.22	31.69	30.04	29.26	29.16	30.98	31.29	30.37	28.84	29.44	29.31	27.34	30.08
Punjab Desi.....	32.09	30.55	29.39	28.33	27.84	28.97	29.61	28.95	26.80	27.88	28.33	26.58	28.78
Bahawalpur Desi.....	32.61	31.05	30.15	28.56	28.11	29.69	30.63	29.89	27.85	28.59	28.63	26.83	29.38
4F/Rg.....	31.46	31.61	30.49	29.86	30.72	33.94	33.28	32.55	30.22	33.21	34.36	31.98	31.97
4F/Sg.....	32.74	32.89	31.78	31.14	31.92	35.27	34.70	33.79	31.45	34.48	35.74	33.66	33.30
LSS/Rg.....	31.48	31.87	30.75	30.85	31.32	33.97	33.28	32.55	30.05	33.21	34.36	31.98	32.14
LSS/Sg.....	32.74	32.89	31.78	32.09	32.51	35.25	34.70	33.79	31.45	34.48	35.74	33.66	33.42
NT/Rg.....	33.01	35.46	33.37	32.45	32.42	35.27	34.70	33.91	31.45	34.51	35.57	33.02	33.76
NT/Sg.....	35.17	37.00	34.83	33.21	33.44	36.21	35.63	34.80	32.73	36.17	37.67	35.58	35.20
289/Rg.....	33.01	32.29	32.89	32.45	32.47	35.27	34.70	34.00	31.74	34.65	35.67	33.29	33.54
289/Sg.....	35.17	34.29	34.75	33.63	33.90	36.28	35.67	34.93	32.75	36.26	37.76	35.97	35.11
AC-134/Rg.....	34.16	34.29	32.84	32.55	32.51	35.43	34.83	34.30	31.84	34.89	35.80	33.51	33.91
AC-134/Sg.....	35.66	35.66	35.70	34.73	33.66	33.88	36.47	35.28	32.89	36.47	38.00	36.35	35.42

SPINDLES, LOOMS, NUMBER OF HOUR WORKED AND TEXTILE PRODUCTION  
IN PAKISTAN'S 1/ COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Year	Number		Number of hours worked		Production <u>3/</u>	
	Spindles <u>2/</u>		Spindles		Yarn	
	Thousands	Thousands	Millions	Millions	1,000 pounds	1,000 yards
<u>Average:</u>						
1950-54...	672	10	2,601	38.4	95,821	200,989
1956-59...	1,835	28	9,465	127.8	325,666	535,086
1960-64...	2,213	32	15,287	181.6	446,397	708,470
1965-69...	2,800	37	16,479	184.9	566,924	749,518
<u>Annual:</u>						
1950.....	290	5	1,155	17.1	43,054	106,295
1951.....	333	6	1,492	22.5	53,419	127,666
1952.....	630	9	1,882	30.8	69,699	174,160
1953.....	793	12	3,517	49.1	120,570	251,576
1954.....	1,316	18	4,961	72.6	192,364	345,247
1955.....	1,683	26	7,502	107.8	274,514	453,237
1956.....	1,801	27	8,301	124.6	300,710	500,384
1957.....	1,875	28	9,697	132.5	315,873	527,048
1958.....	1,889	29	12,359	146.2	345,140	576,225
1959.....	1,928	30	--	--	392,090	618,534
1960.....	1,941	30	--	--	408,709	628,795
1961.....	1,998	30	14,309	174.6	412,603	699,035
1962.....	2,145	32	14,741	175.5	432,243	725,234
1963.....	2,416	34	15,460	180.5	471,622	730,832
1964.....	2,567	35	16,638	195.6	506,809	758,455
1965.....	2,710	37	16,900	164.2	504,700	719,202
1966.....	2,710	37	16,650	155.1	517,400	704,767
1967.....	2,747	37	17,531	192.1	552,400	770,841
1968.....	2,812	36	10,679	196.1	591,500	761,165
1969.....	3,021	37	20,636	214.7	668,658	791,615
1970.....	3,195	37	22,238	212.4	770,200	787,041
1971.....	2,732	30	20,030	201.8	711,200	796,011
:						

1/ Includes data for east wing prior to independence. 2/ Installed, not necessarily operating. 3/ Calendar year.

Source: Spindles and looms information from statement by Pakistan Delegation to the 29th ICAC Meeting, October 1970, page 17. Yarn and cloth production information from Pakistan Statistical Office, Statistical Bulletin.

COTTON FABRIC PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN 1/ BY TYPES  
(In millions of yards)

Fiscal years	Grey	Bleached	Dyed and printed	Total
<b>FINE</b>				
Average 1965-69.:	21.5	19.9	25.3	66.7
Annual:				
1965-66.....:	14.3	18.3	20.9	53.5
1966-67.....:	12.0	18.4	21.0	51.4
1967-68.....:	10.2	18.0	23.6	51.8
1968-69.....:	32.2	22.6	29.6	84.4
1969-70.....:	38.6	22.4	31.5	92.5
1970-71.....:	36.7	28.9	35.2	100.8
<b>MEDIUM</b>				
Average 1965-69.:	176.2	97.6	117.8	391.6
Annual:				
1965-66.....:	157.3	90.9	122.5	370.7
1966-67.....:	133.0	84.7	126.6	344.3
1967-68.....:	128.1	102.6	107.9	338.6
1968-69.....:	220.2	104.0	120.8	445.0
1969-70.....:	242.3	105.7	111.1	459.1
1970-71.....:	265.4	124.0	119.0	508.4
<b>COARSE</b>				
Average 1965-69.:	188.6	30.9	73.4	292.9
Annual:				
1965-66.....:	172.6	27.5	67.1	267.2
1966-67.....:	217.1	39.9	86.0	343.0
1967-68.....:	238.0	46.0	92.5	376.5
1968-69.....:	153.6	22.8	65.3	241.7
1969-70.....:	161.8	18.4	56.1	236.3
1970-71.....:	134.9	21.4	52.0	208.3
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Average 1965-69.:	386.3	148.4	216.5	751.2
Annual:				
1965-66.....:	344.2	136.7	210.5	691.4
1966-67.....:	362.1	143.0	233.6	738.7
1967-68.....:	376.3	166.6	224.0	766.9
1968-69.....:	406.0	149.4	215.7	771.1
1969-70.....:	442.7	146.5	198.7	787.9
1970-71.....:	437.0	174.3	206.2	817.5

1/ Includes data for East Wing prior to independence in 1971.

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FABRIC CHARACTERISTIC PAKISTANI COTTON

Type and variety	: Range in : staple : length	: Micronaire : range	: Tensile : strength	: Maturity- : causticaire : index
	:			
	:		1,000 lb. per	
	:	Inches	sq. inch	
	:			
Upland:	:			
4-1.....	3/4-7/8	5.0-6.0	80-90	--
LSS.....	27/32-15/16	4.5-5.5	80-90	78.0-86.0
M-100 & M-4 <u>1/</u> .....	15/16-1	4.0-5.0	85	74.9-82.0
L-11.....	15/16-1-1/16	4.5-5.5	90	76.0-84.0
AC-134.....	15/16-1-1/16	4.0-5.0	85	76.0-84.0
BS-1 <u>2/</u> .....	15/16-1-1/16	4.0-5.0	85	76.2-85.1
MS-39 & MS-40.....	1-1/4	4.3-4.5	90-95	--
	:			
Desi:	:			
231-R <u>3/</u> .....	1/2-5/8	7.0-9.0	70-80	84.0-92.0
TD-1 <u>4/</u> .....	3/8-5/8	7.5-10.5	70-80	85.0-94.0
Comilla.....	3/8-1/2	8.0-11.0	70-80	86.0-94.0
	:			

1/ These varieties known to the trade as Sind NT. 2/ This variety known to the trade as 289-F, 124-F, 199-F, and 289-F/43. 3/ This variety known to the trade as Punjab Desi. 4/ This variety known to the trade as Sind Desi.

RESULTS OF FIBER AND SPINNING TESTS AND CLASSERS' DETERMINATIONS  
ON SAMPLES OF PAKISTAN AC 134 AND NT COTTON, ACCORDING TO GRADES,  
NUMBER OF SAMPLES, AND WHERE OBTAINED

Item	AC 134 Saw-ginned, 6 samples from Karachi	AC-134 Saw-ginned, 7 samples from import markets	NT Saw-ginned, 2 samples from Karachi	NT Saw-ginned, 2 samples from an import market	A U.S. reference quality : Texas St. L. Mid. : Lt. Spot 1" 911 : 175 samples
<b>Cotton fiber test results:</b>					
Fiber length					
2.5% span, inches	.96-1.04	.96-1.01	.95-1.00	.96-1.00	.98-1.01
Uniformity, percent	45-47	45-48	46-48	45-47	45-48
Micronaire reading	4, 1-4.9	4.5-5.2	4.6-4.9	5.0-5.1	4.3-4.8
Fiber strength					
Zero gage Mpsi	94-98	88-101	88-93	95-98	90-97
1/8", gage G. tex	23.8-25.8	20.8-26.2	22.3-	21.2-24.0	21.8-24.1
Elongation					
1/8", percent	4.5-4.9	4.4-5.1	5.0-5.1	4.5-5.2	5.3-6.2
nonlint content, percent	7.7-9.5	6.2-10.3	6.0-6.6	8.2-9.4	3.3-5.0
color					
Grayness, no.	3-4	2-3	2-3	2-3	3-5
Yellowness, no.	4-	3-4	4-	4-5	4-5
Composite index	90-97	94-98	92-96	92-99	89-93
<b>Spinning Test Results:</b>					
Picker and card waste					
Carded yarn					
Strength, 8s lbs	352-364	340-352	298-327	297-345	318-337
22s lbs	99-116	107-111	94-104	90-106	96-105
50s lbs	37-40	--	--	--	--
Elongation, 8s pct	5.9-6.3	6.0-6.5	6.2-6.3	5.6-6.3	6.3-6.4
22s pct	4.8-5.5	5.5-5.7	5.0-5.5	5.1-5.7	5.0-5.7
50s pct	4, 1-4.8	--	--	--	--
Appearance, 8s index	120-130	120-130	130-	120-130	120-130
22s index	90-120	110-125	110-120	110-120	100-120
50s index	-80-	--	--	--	--
Imperfections, 8s no.	46-65	1-4	36-42	2-3	25-36
22s no	22-30	1-2	20-23	1-2	17-40
50s no	20-27	--	--	--	--
<b>U.S. Classers' Grade:</b>					
Strict Low Middling Light Spot	--	100	50	50	50
Low Middling Light Spot	100	--	50	--	--
Low Middling Spotted	--	--	--	50	50
U. S. Classers' Staple Length	--	--	50	--	--
7/8"-15/16"	--	--	50	--	--
31/32"	--	100	50	50	50
1"	33	--	--	--	--
1-1/32"	67	--	--	--	--
Percent of samples					

1/ See title.

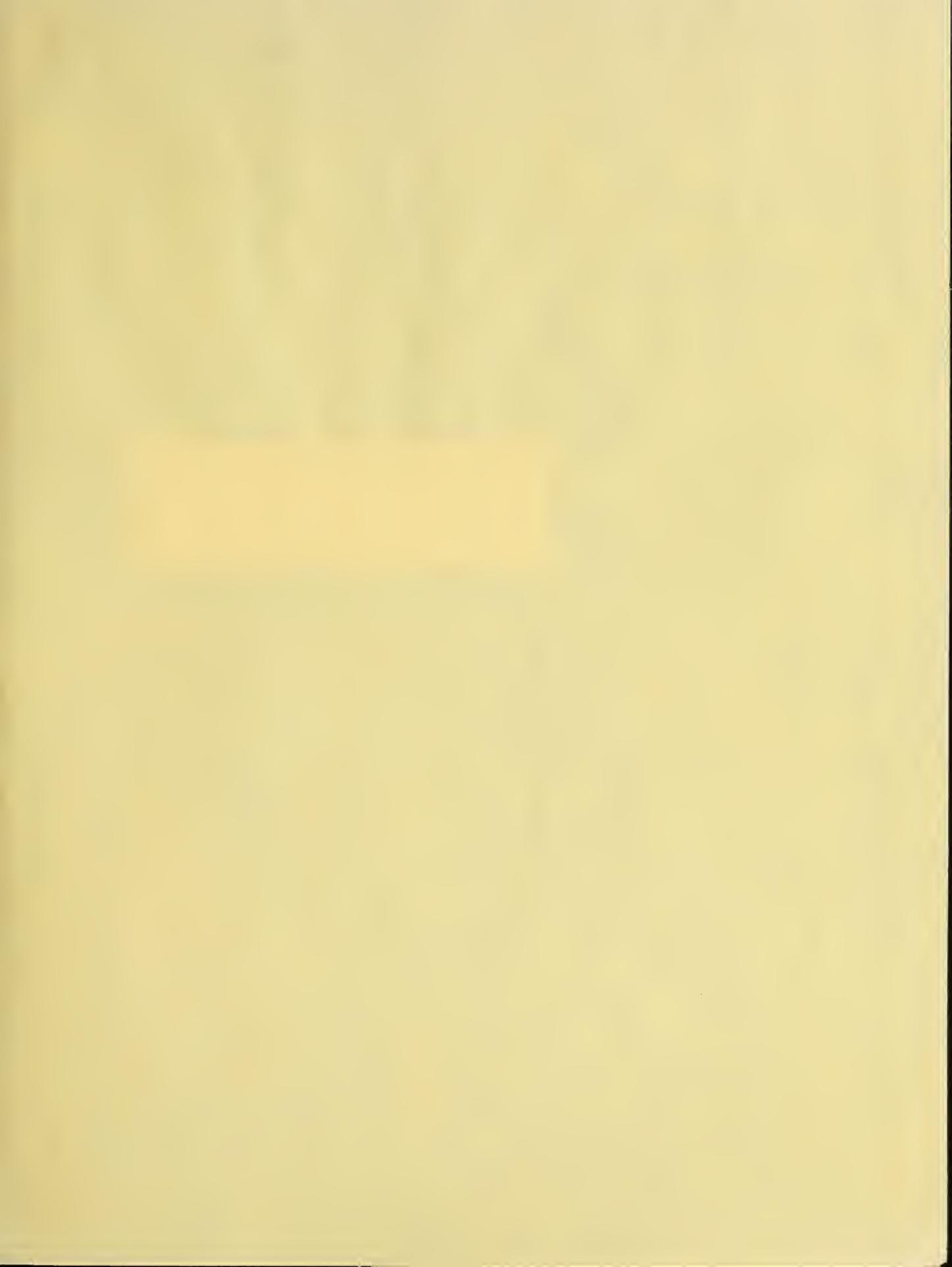
Source: The World's Cottons: A Summary of Cotton Fiber and Processing Test Results  
By Robert M. Evans, PAS M-250, March 1973

RESULTS OF FIBER AND SPINNING TESTS AND CLASSERS' DETERMINATION  
ON SAMPLES OF PAKISTAN LSS AND DESI COTTON ACCORDING TO GRADE,  
NUMBER OF SAMPLES AND WHERE OBTAINED

Item	LSS	LSS	Sind	Punjab	A US reference quality
Roller-ginned, 4 samples from Karachi	Roller-ginned, 2 samples from an im-port market	Desi, 4 samples from an im-port market	Desi, 6 samples from import market	Desi, 6 samples from import market	Texas 29/32, all 150 samples
Cotton fiber test results:					
Fiber length:					
2.5% span, inches.....	.86-.91	.86-.88	.65-.74	.64-.66	.87-.90
Uniformity, percent.....	48-52	-49-	46-50	50-52	43-47
Micronaire reading.....	4.7-5.7	-5.5-	6.0-7.4	6.8-7.1	3.5-5.2
Fiber strength.....					
Zero gage Mpsi.....	89-93	87-89	75-80	70-78	84-93
1/8" gage G. tex.....	19.4-21.9	19.3-20.1	14.9-17.6	--	18.8-22.5
Elongation:					
1/8", percent.....	4.3-5.8	5.2-5.3	5.3-5.7	--	6.0-6.7
Nonlint content, percent.....	8.3-9.2	8.7-10.2	4.7-6.3	10.0-10.9	2.7-3.9
Color:					
Grayness, no.....	3-4	-2-	-4-	4-5	3-5
Yellowness, no.....	4-5	-4-	4-5	-5-	4-6
Composite index.....	90-94	97-98	87-90	84-88	88-96
Spinning Test Results:					
Picker and card waste,.....	10.3-15.0	(1/)	(2/)	14.5-15.2	5.6-7.2
Carded yarn:					
Strength 8s lbs.....	267-295	(1/)	(2/)	105-124	250-350
22s lbs.....	84-88	(1/)	(2/)	21-22	73-105
50s lbs.....	--	(1/)	(2/)	--	--
Elongation 8s pct.....	5.4-5.8	(1/)	(2/)	6.7-7.3	5.4-7.2
22s pct.....	4.6-5.2	(1/)	(2/)	5.6-7.0	4.5-6.1
50s pct.....	--	(1/)	(2/)	--	--
Appearance 8s index.....	120-130	(1/)	(2/)	60-90	110-120
22s index.....	-120-	(1/)	(2/)	60-90	100-120
50s index.....	--	(1/)	(2/)	--	--
Imperfections 8s no.....	48-55	(1/)	(2/)	2-4	38-68
22s no.....	25-31	(1/)	(2/)	2-3	26-36
50s no.....	--	(1/)	(2/)	--	--
US Classers' Grade:					
Strict Low Middling White....	--	--	--	--	17
Middling Light Spot.....	--	--	--	--	33
Low Middling Light Spot.....	50	--	--	--	17
Middling Spot.....	--	--	--	--	33
Low Middling Spot.....	50	--	--	100	--
US Classers' Staple Length....					
3/4".....	--	--	--	100	--
7/8".....	50	--	--	--	--
1".....	25	--	--	--	--
1-1/32".....	25	--	--	--	--

1/ Samples too small for spinning tests. 2/ Staple length too short to spin.

Source: The World's Cottons: A Summary of Cotton Fiber and Processing Test Results  
By Robert M. Evans, FAS M-250, March 1973



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FC-10-73  
April 1973

## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS STILL VERY HIGH IN FEBRUARY BUT DOWN FROM JANUARY SHIPMENTS

U.S. exports of raw cotton during February totaled 528,000 running bales, exceeding February 1972 exports of 402,000 bales by 31 percent but 19 percent off the 8-year high of 654,000 bales in January. Shipments for the first seven months of the current season total 2.4 million bales, 14 percent higher than the 2.1 million exported during the same period last year. It is now expected that as much as 4.7 million bales will be shipped during the entire 1972-73 season.

U.S. exports to European destinations decreased most sharply in February. Shipments declined 32 percent to 146,000 bales, down from 215,000 in January. They remained slightly higher than exports in February 1972. The drop was spread among most of the receiving countries, excepting the United Kingdom (at 13,200 bales, up from 10,600 in January and 4,000 in February 1972), Denmark (600 against 300 and 50) and Sweden (4,100 against 2,600 and 1,700). Especially large declines were registered in shipments to Romania (17,600, down from 37,000 and 43,800) and to Switzerland (9,000 bales against 19,300 in January but only 4,000 in February 1972). Overall shipments to European countries during the first seven months of the season represent 28 percent

of the total, compared with 22 percent during the same period last season.

Exports of 1.7 million bales to non-European destinations from August through February now exceed the figure for last season by about 100,000 bales. Shipments during February declined approximately 13 percent to 382,000 bales, but remain substantially above the February 1972 figure of 271,000 bales. Especially large increases were registered for shipments to Hong Kong (30,500 bales against 11,000 in January and 3,100 in February 1972), the Philippines (11,900 against 8,900 and 8,400) and Thailand (18,700 against 13,000 and 17,000). Exports to Japan declined to 161,900 bales from 184,500 in January but were far above the 78,700 shipped in February 1972. The seven-month figure for Japan is also considerably higher this season: 656,000 bales compared with 484,000 last season. Exports to Korea are also improving: while the increase from January to February of this year was only from 63,800 bales to 69,000, February shipments were more than double those of the same month last season. Total U.S. exports to Korea to date are higher than during the same period last season.

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FC 10-73

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-72

Destinations	Year beginning August 1				
	Average		1970	1971	August-February
	1960-64			1971	1972
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	31	54
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	2
Finland.....	17	2	3	2	3
France.....	319	60	35	26	99
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	65	131
Italy.....	345	57	121	92	99
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	21	29
Norway.....	13	3	3	3	3
Poland.....	125	0	38	34	33
Portugal.....	21	5	18	17	9
Romania.....	2	57	44	44	55
Spain.....	74	19	38	31	33
Sweden.....	81	29	11	10	12
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	28	57
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	49	40
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	10	10
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	466	669
Algeria.....	9	32	13	2	1
Australia.....	61	7	5	4	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	94
Canada.....	353	292	312	197	118
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	1
Ghana.....	1	43	19	0	20
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	34	79
India.....	314	210	101	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	138	143
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	2
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	2	(1/)
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	484	656
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	279	303
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	5	8
Morocco.....	12	23	23	18	10
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	75	53
Singapore.....	1	11	5	4	5
South Africa.....	41	19	8	6	8
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	128	112
Thailand.....	34	142	109	53	51
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	68	53
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	27	13
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	2,096	2,399

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.

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## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Twelve Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of March 30, 1973. Shipments under the following authorizations have been completed: Ghana 72-731; Cambodia 78-709; Korea 24-743, 24-744, and 24-747; Indonesia 34-784, 34-788, and 34-793; Philippines 42-710; and Vietnam 45-705.

The active authorizations provide \$54.4 million for the purchase of raw cotton. Approximately 177,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations and 105,000 were exported or booked for export through March 30. Two new authorizations for the purchase of Upland cotton were issued since our last report (FC 8-73): on March 12 Vietnam (PA 45-740) for \$7,678,000 or about 41,500 bales; and on March 29 Cambodia (PA 78-715) for \$2,120,000 or about 10,600 bales. These authorizations bring the total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to an estimated total of 723,800 bales.

A new PL 480 Title I sales agreement with Guinea was signed on March 15, 1973. That agreement provides for \$750,000 worth of Upland cotton or approximately 5,000 bales. The supply period is for fiscal 1973.

The final delivery date for the Philippines authorization 42-715 was extended to April 15. Indonesia's authorization 34-798 was increased to \$418,000 for the purchase of 1,500 bales of Pima cotton.

Approximately 310,000 pounds of cotton yarn were registered for sale under the Cambodian authorization 78-707 in March.

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FC 11-73

COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH MARCH 30, 1973

Item	Purchase		Estimated		Exported		Final	
	authorization	Funds	quantity in	Sales	or booked	Contracting	Delivery	;
	Date	Number 1/	authorized	purchase	registered	for export	;	;
				;	;	;	;	;
				Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales	
<u>Raw cotton 2/</u>								
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	38,531	33,928	1-31-73	3-31-73
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	16,147	15,089	12-31-72	2-28-73
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	1,442,000	14,000	15,803	10,909	10-31-72	12-31-72
Khmer (Cambodia).....	1-26-73	78-712	1,028,000	13,600	5,250	4,720	2-28-73	4-30-73
Khmer (Cambodia).....	3-29-73	78-715	2,120,000	10,600	---	---	4-30-73	6-30-73
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077	9-15-72	11-15-72
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	9,000,000	60,000	66,238	60,137	10-31-72	1-31-73
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	10,875,000	77,000	70,732	64,222	11-15-72	2-28-73
Korea.....	2-13-73	24-752	2,224,309	13,900	15,435	13,614	2-28-73	3-31-73
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703	8-15-72	10-15-72
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,734	57,308	10-31-72	2-28-73
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	72,116	11-15-72	2-28-73
Indonesia ELS.....	2-27-73	34-798	418,000	1,500	1,575	1,500	3-31-73	5-31-73
Indonesia.....	3-2-73	34-805	12,715,000	73,500	---	---	4-30-73	6-30-73
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	9,196	10-31-72	12-31-72
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	10,501	6,800	12-15-72	4-15-73
Philippines.....	2-27-73	42-716	9,000,000	60,000	35,770	5,213	4-30-73	6-30-73
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	34,510	10-31-72	12-31-72
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	30,451	27,847	1-31-73	3-31-73
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	1,387	865	4-30-73	6-30-73
Vietnam.....	2-7-73	45-735	7,088,000	40,500	38,336	10,500	3-31-73	5-31-73
Vietnam.....	3-12-73	45-740	7,578,000	41,500	---	---	4-30-73	6-30-73
Total			113,120,309	723,800	593,372	477,254		

Agreement signed but no PA's issued:

agreement signed but no I.R. is issued. : 3-15-73 750,000 5,000 --- --- --- --- ---  
 Guinea..... 3-15-73 750,000 5,000 --- --- --- --- ---  
 Indonesia..... 2-14-73 30,967,000 200,000 --- --- --- --- ---  
 Philippines..... 5-4-72 3,155,000 5,000 --- --- --- --- ---  
 Vietnam..... 8-29-72 2,992,000 37,100 --- --- --- --- ---

### Cotton products:

Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds.	---	---	12-31-72	6-30-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	641,000	810,000 lb.	810,000	---	10-31-72	12-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	12-29-72	34-799	1,012,000	1,190,000 lb.	1,237,000	---	2-28-73	6-30-73
Khmer (Cambodia)(cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-707	6,442,000	7,500,000 lb.	310,000	---	3-15-73	6-30-73

1) Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency.

2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

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## RECORD IRANIAN COTTON PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

Cotton production in Iran reached a record level of 890,000 bales (480 lb. net) in 1972-73 (Aug-July) after a quarter of a century climb. Exports also are expected to set a record by exceeding 500,000 bales in 1972-73 after allowing for consumption, cotton stocks held by the mills, and cotton in the normal trade channels. Iran currently ranks eighth in cotton production and sixth in cotton exports among foreign non-Communist countries. A more or less steady rise in both acreage and yield accounts for this long-term expansion. The gain over 1971-72, however, came about largely because of a sharp increase in acreage, resulting from farmers' satisfaction with profits from relatively high prices the year before.

### Exports

Iran's cotton exports—exceeded only by petroleum and petroleum products as a foreign exchange earner—compete directly with U.S. cotton. Although this competition is expected to continue during the next few years, no intensification of rivalry is foreseen, despite the plans of the Government of Iran to maintain a high level of cotton exports.

Iranian cotton competes in the world market with U.S. medium and longer staple Upland types. In recent years, about three-fourths of Iran's exports have been shipped under bilateral trade agreements to Communist countries, mainly the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Poland. In the 1972-73 season, The People's Republic of China has been the recipient of a large quantity of Iranian cotton. The balance has been shipped to Japan and the United Kingdom—major U.S. markets—and Yugoslavia. The 1972-73 level of 525,000 bales exported to all destinations compares with 440,000 bales shipped a year earlier and the previous record of 494,000 bales in 1970-71. Exports are likely to range

around 475,000 to 500,000 bales for the next few years, providing the Government subsidy and incentive programs are maintained to encourage production.

### Prices

Prices for Iranian cotton during the beginning of the 1972-73 harvest period were falling. Liverpool quotations for Iranian Strict Middling 1-1/16" cotton fell from a peak of 41.25 cents per pound in February 1972 to 31.75 cents by mid-September. At this time, however, prices reached the low point for the season and thereafter advanced because of unfavorable weather reports in a number of other important producing countries. In March 1973, prices were still strong at about 12 cents a pound above the low point in September 1972.

### Acreage and Production

Acreage planted to cotton in Iran for 1973-74 is not likely to increase appreciably from the 1972-73 level. Prices were at favorable levels early in 1973, which would normally exert an upward influence on acreage. However, Iranian farmers generally sold their cotton before prices began moving up in late 1972 and did not realize additional benefits. Average prices for cotton were at a relative high level during the harvest period in 1972-73, but below the average for the same period in 1971-72. Also, food and forage crops are likely to command a high priority for the available land.

Over the past 20 years, Iranian cotton production has increased from 240,000 bales in 1953-54 to 890,000 bales in 1972-73, an average increase of 28,000 bales annually. Yield has trended upward from 208 pounds of lint per acre in 1953-54 to 467 in 1972-73, or an average increase of about 13 pounds

per acre. Cotton acreage rose from 555,000 acres in 1953-54 to 915,000 in 1972-73. However, the record level of about 1 million acres was attained 10 years ago. Since then acreage has averaged 888,000 acres annually, with a low of 717,000 acres in 1967-68. Despite the reduced acreage during the last 10 years, production has continued to increase at about 27,000 bales annually, while yield has increased at a high rate of 21 pounds per acre. Increases in yield can be credited partly to Government incentive programs and improved technology, mechanization, and irrigation, as well as the development of a highly suitable cotton growing region.

### Government Incentive Program

The Government's goal of increasing yield to about one bale per acre, proposed in the fourth 5-Year Plan (1968-1973), has helped to promote more effective use of fertilizers and insecticides. Production and marketing of cotton is controlled by the Cotton Organization of Iran, a semi-autonomous agency under the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture which is responsible for all aspects of the industry from planting to final lint classification. Under the fourth 5-Year Plan, the Ministry of Agriculture furnishes assistance to farmers and subsidizes fertilizer and insecticides costs, plus part of the interest on loans for participating farmers.

If farmers choose to participate in the assistance program, the Government will refund at the end of the season an amount equal to one-third of the cost of fertilizer, 3 percent of the interest incurred on the loan for cotton production, and all the cost of aerial spraying. By the end of the 1973-74 season, about 250,000 acres are expected to be covered by the Plan. In addition, the Cotton Organization helps the Cotton Exporters Syndicate—a private organization that supervises exports of cotton, regulates cotton quality and prices, and promotes the sale of surplus cotton abroad. If Government efforts to assist cotton production continue, yield can be expected to continue to increase.

Reportedly, one of the main projects of the new 5-Year plan, a 5-year \$4 billion project to begin in March 1973, is labeled the Protein Project. Indications are that this project under the new plan places a high priority on food and forage crops, compared with other commodities. Although under the new plan a smaller proportion of Government spending may be allocated to promotion of cotton than in previous plans, cotton production is expected to be maintained by promoting cotton production in the developing areas of the Dez Valley and the Moghan

Plain. The main emphasis of the plan that ended in March 1973 was on industrial production. Reports on the new plan that began March 1973 indicate that greater emphasis will be placed on agriculture.

In addition to partially subsidizing certain costs of production, the Ministry of Agriculture provides technical assistance and has been helping to raise yields by supplying improved seed and developing new varieties. Although the seed of these new varieties has become mixed with that of the older ones, the new varieties have produced greatly increased yields. The slowly diminishing older seed—producing much of the cotton grown in Iran—was selected several years ago from U.S. varieties. The Cotton Organization of Iran has increased its efforts to prevent new varieties from being mixed with old ones, and has been supervising the cotton industry more closely in recent years.

Parent stocks of commercially produced Iranian cotton include Coker 100 Wilt, Acala 1517, and two relatively minor local varieties, Filistani and Boomi, still grown in some parts of the central and southern regions. The two new varieties, Varimin and Sahel, released in 1971, have been produced in sufficient quantities to replace most of the older varieties in all regions except the Fars area, where Acala will continue to be planted. Based on the distribution of seed, about 75 percent of Iran's total area was planted to the two new varieties in 1972-73. The Sahel variety is primarily grown in the Caspian coast region and Varimin in the other areas.

### New Developing Areas

In addition to new varieties, some acreage in the areas being developed by the Ministry of Water and Power could be devoted to cotton. One unique feature of the new areas is crops grown there will need to be relatively high-yielding varieties with relatively low risk. The renovated lands are high cost areas from which food and forage crops will have first priority. Therefore, cotton produced on the newly developed land will need to perform efficiently.

Three such new areas now being developed that have a high potential for cotton are the Dez Irrigation Project in the Khuzistan Province, the Moghan Plain Project in the Azarbaijan Province, and the Jiroft Plain Project in the Kerman Province. About 2,000 acres of cotton were grown in the Dez Project area in 1972-73. Irrigation canals in the Moghan Plain were not completed in 1972-73, and construction of the water reservoir was not completed in the Jiroft Plain Project.

Of the 300,000 acres included in the Dez River Valley Project area, about 225,000 can be irrigated economically. This is a fertile valley that has great potential for agricultural crops. Optimism is very high for production of cotton as a profitable crop. Cotton could be a major crop in this area but strong competition is expected from food and forage crops. The crops most likely to compete with cotton are sugarbeets, sugarcane, milo, alfalfa, and corn. Insects are likely to be a problem but can be effectively controlled after acreage in cotton is sufficiently large for economical aerial spraying.

A gin has been approved for the area but plant construction will depend upon producers willingness to plant cotton in sufficient quantities to support a gin.

The Moghan Plain is located in the northeast corner of the Azarbaijan Province near the Aras River. Cotton is grown experimentally in small patches near irrigation ditches and streams. The Iranian Government, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, has completed a dam across the Aras River that may more than double the arable land in the Moghan Plain. Extension of irrigation canals and leveling of land is expected to start in 1973. It is expected that food crops will command first choice on the additional acreage but the potential for cotton will be greatly improved.

The Jiroft Plain Irrigation Project, south of Kerman along the Halil River, is also a promising area for cotton in the next few years. The dam across the Halil River was reported to be under construction by the end of the fourth 5-Year Plan ending in March 1973, but may not be completed. Again, cotton is not likely to be a major crop because competition from winter vegetables and citrus commands a high priority. Also, the fifth 5-Year Plan, reportedly, will place a strong emphasis on food and forage crops.

Large scale irrigation projects such as the Khuzistan Irrigation Project, the Aras Dam Project, and the Jiroft Dam Project are so expensive that necessary capital will have to be supplied primarily by the Government. In the case of the Khuzistan Project the reservoir and canals were constructed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Water and Power, but land leveling and reclamation is financed by large agricultural corporations.

### Cost of Production

Discussions with Iranian farmers suggest that direct costs of producing cotton in 1972-73 were between 17 and 18 cents per pound of lint. This would vary from farm to farm, depending on the amount of

inputs, timing, and method of insecticide applications. In 1972-73, costs of production were less than in the previous year. Field preparation in 1971-72 was unusually high because seed bed preparation of about 75 percent of the cotton area that season included cleaning all dead plant material from the fields and flooding in the irrigated areas before planting time. Also, over 1 million acres were sprayed by planes to help control insects. This spraying, however, is subsidized by the Government. The 1971-72 season was generally dry requiring additional irrigation during the growing season. The initial distribution of the more expensive new varieties of seed was in the spring of 1971-72. Supplies of the new seed were more abundant in 1972-73.

### Consumption and the Textile Industry

The textile industry in Iran has increased sharply in the past 3 years and cotton consumption is expected to reach a record level of 340,000 bales in 1972-73, compared with 300,000 bales a year earlier, and 240,000 bales in 1969-70. In the past 5 years, the cotton industry has overcome some of the problems and inefficiencies that cut mill use from 250,000 bales in 1961-62 to 180,000 in 1965-66. Cotton textile equipment is still inefficiently operated, but stronger domestic demand has contributed to higher mill consumption. Use of imported manmade fibers (mostly rayon), increasing at a rate of about 5 percent or more annually, has been a deterrent to increased cotton consumption.

The domestic demand for cotton textiles is expected to continue to increase as the population increases and the economy grows. In 1971 population was estimated at nearly 30 million, and was expanding at about 3.5 percent annually. The fourth 5-Year Plan, ending in 1972-73, takes into account both the expanding economy and population. The current plan includes the expansion of a broad category of manufacturing, including textiles, of around 10 percent annually based on value of production. This has been a strong incentive for the textile industry to replace inefficient machinery and install additional equipment.

### Fiber Tests

Under a Foreign Agricultural Project, fiber and spinning tests were made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, using the same standards and tests applied in USDA's regular test program on the U.S. cotton crop. The five samples of Iranian cotton tested were obtained in importing markets. Samples were selected by qualified tradesmen from bales consider-

ed to represent the average for typical qualities of Iranian cotton.

Fiber tests are important to the cotton processing industry, but the actual value of each measurement, i.e. comparing the importance of one test to the other, is different depending upon the end product. Test results are given on 75 samples of a specific grade and quality of U.S. cotton—Middling Light Spotted 1-1/32 inches from Texas—as a reference quality for analysis, compared with the test results on four samples of Iranian cotton classified in the import market as Strict Low Middling 1-1/16 inches.

Staple length is one of the most important factors of cotton quality because it is highly correlated with yarn strength. The Digital Fibrograph 2.5 percent span length indicated that the Iranian cotton fiber length ranged from 1.03 to 1.08 inches, compared with 1.05 to 1.07 for the U.S. reference quality. The fiber length uniformity ranged from 45 to 46 percent for the Iranian and 44 to 47 for the U.S. quality. The Digital Fibrograph is a photo electric device that scans the ends of the representative sample from the short portion to the long portion registering the length frequency of the fibers at selected points for the digital curve. Measurements of 2.5 percent span length were obtained directly and a uniformity ratio was calculated from these two values. For a basis of comparison, lots of U.S. Upland cotton were tested from crops of 1966-68 and the following adjective descriptions were used.

#### 50/2.5 uniformity ratio

Above 47 .....	Very high
46-47 .....	high
44-45 .....	average
42-43 .....	low
Below 42 .....	very low

The nonlint content and picker and card waste were lower for the U.S. reference quality, compared with the Iranian cotton.

Micronaire reading is an airflow instrument that measures the fineness and maturity of cotton, and is used widely in the cotton trade. The micronaire reading of the Iranian cotton was 4.0 to 4.2, compared with 3.6 to 4.4 for the U.S. reference quality. A representative standard weight sample is placed in the instrument sample holder where it is compressed to a standard volume. The specimen is then subjected to a preset air pressure and the flow of air through the sample is read on a direct scale in terms of micronaire reading. A fine, immature cotton has more resistance to air flow and results in a low micronaire reading. A coarse, mature cotton has less resistance to air flow and results in a high reading.

Results of the previous tests have a direct relationship to the strength and elongation of cotton fibers. The U.S. reference quality was as strong or stronger than the Iranian but did not have the stretching properties. The strength and elongation of fibers are measured by an instrument that clamps the fibers between two sets of breaking clamps. A standard sample of fiber is then pulled or stretched until it breaks. Both the length of stretch or elongation and strength are measured. The most common instruments used in making fiber strength tests are the Pressley Strength Tester and the Stelometer. The Pressley measures the strength of a fiber in terms of thousands of pounds per square inch (MPSI) at zero gauge or grams per tex (G. tex) at 1/8 inch gauge. The Stelometer measures fiber strength at 1/8 inch gauge and elongation. The Pressley instrument is used primarily for the zero gauge measurement and the Stelometer is used for the 1/8 inch gauge strength and the elongation measurements.

RAW COTTON: EXPORTS FROM IRAN BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, ANNUAL 1955-71

(1,000 bales of 480 lbs. net)

Year <i>1/</i>	Communist						Non-Communist						177 180 198 190 50 83 245 266 79 17 0 16 6 220 326 313 459 90 272 31 35 299 420 417 25 45 38 31 494 438	
	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Peoples Rep. of China	Poland	Romania	USSR	France	Germany West	Italy	Japan	Other	United Kingdom	Total
1955.....	0	5	8	(2)	2	0	5	60	22	38	9	2	26	177
1956.....	0	7	9	0	0	0	15	72	10	15	18	8	18	180
1957.....	0	11	2	0	0	0	21	48	29	11	12	9	44	198
1958.....	0	24	3	0	0	0	22	37	11	14	16	11	46	190
1959.....	0	8	8	0	23	0	41	0	7	11	21	21	50	245
1960.....	0	39	11	0	5	0	32	13	23	17	10	12	83	266
1961.....	0	30	14	0	26	0	36	16	31	17	0	17	79	220
1962.....	0	12	23	0	25	0	41	22	13	16	0	6	62	326
1963.....	0	12	29	0	41	0	50	21	9	44	16	7	97	313
1964.....	0	28	36	5	43	3	53	17	26	9	20	21	56	459
1965.....	2	40	30	8	39	3	31	27	49	45	21	21	90	272
1966.....	3	21	31	18	14	14	37	33	16	14	7	7	31	299
1967.....	5	35	22	10	34	33	55	12	23	5	27	27	20	420
1968.....	34	39	41	3	27	59	106	5	2	0	13	75	16	417
1969.....	19	54	80	1	19	27	96	7	5	1	45	38	25	438
1970.....	15	49	56	10	26	14	97	29	37	12	44	74	31	494
1971.....	0	36	30	16	24	16	103	20	36	11	42	66	18	438

*1/* Year beginning August. *2/* Less than 500 bales.  
*Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran).*

COTTON: COMPARISON OF IRANIAN AND U. S. OFFERING PRICES,  
 C.I.F. LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN, ANNUAL 1964-70, MONTHLY  
 JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1972

Year beginning Jan. 1	(In cents per pound)			
	Liverpool		Bremen	
	Iran SM 1-1/16"	United States SM 1-1/16"	Iran SM 1-1/16"	United States SM 1-1/16"
:				
1964.....	29.87	29.32	29.64	29.54
1965.....	28.78	29.25	28.92	29.05
1966.....	28.28	28.05	27.56	27.93
1967.....	29.90	30.40	29.48	29.89
1968.....	32.00	33.07	30.80	32.10
1969.....	28.52	28.47	28.64	28.47
1970.....	29.20	29.68	29.12	29.54
1971.....	34.47	34.21	33.87	33.66
1972.....	37.66	36.55	36.33	36.25
:				
1971				
January.....	32.05	30.95	30.71	30.48
February.....	32.22	31.52	31.00	30.95
March.....	32.00	32.02	31.21	31.40
April.....	32.00	32.30	31.60	31.50
May.....	32.59	33.48	32.90	34.02
June.....	33.12	33.48	33.70	33.80
July.....	33.68	34.60	33.74	33.91
August.....	35.31	35.46	34.39	34.93
September....	36.35	35.10	35.57	35.15
October.....	37.50	36.06	36.80	35.45
November....	37.75	36.44	37.36	35.64
December....	39.05	39.16	37.50	36.73
:				
1972				
January.....	40.62	41.45	40.09	40.85
February.....	41.25	41.68	n.q.	41.00
March.....	41.05	40.17	n.q.	38.68
April.....	40.25	37.56	n.q.	37.05
May.....	40.25	36.88	37.60	37.04
June.....	37.40	35.15	n.q.	35.28
July.....	35.69	34.06	36.00	33.68
August.....	34.55	32.49	35.38	32.20
September....	32.19	31.28	32.68	31.55
October.....	33.02	32.22	32.99	32.30
November....	36.89	36.69	37.13	36.65
December....	38.81	39.00	38.80	38.67
:				
1973				
January.....	39.19	42.38	39.21	40.50
February.....	40.75	43.50	40.12	41.55
March.....	44.10	45.91	43.33	42.85

n.q. = not quoted.

Source: Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool, and Bremer Baumwollbörse, Bremen.

COTTON: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, IN IRAN, 1948-52, 1953-57,  
1958-62 AVERAGE, AND ANNUAL 1963-64 THROUGH 1972-73

Season <u>1/</u>	Acreage	Yield	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Pounds per acre</u>	<u>1,000 bales <u>2/</u></u>
1948-52.....	330	176	121
1953-57.....	615	212	271
1958-62.....	833	243	421
1963.....	988	257	530
1964.....	940	271	530
1965.....	940	329	645
1966.....	965	258	519
1967.....	717	353	528
1968.....	890	372	690
1969.....	940	375	735
1970.....	790	430	707
1971.....	790	413	680
1972 <u>3/</u> .....	915	467	890

1/ Beginning Aug. 1.

2/ 480 pounds net.

3/ Preliminary.

COTTON: COST OF PRODUCTION AT AVERAGE YIELD, 1967-68 TO 1972-73

Item	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Lint cotton per acre.....	Pounds	353	372	375	430	413	420
Price received per pound.....	Cents	29.0	24.0	25.5	28.0	35.7	29.7
Income per acre <u>1/</u> .....	Dollars	102	89	96	120	147	125
Adjusted total cost per acre <u>2/</u> .....	Dollars	85	84	82	76	70	74
Adjusted direct cost per acre.....	Dollars	60	60	62	61	60	62
Net return per acre over: total cost.....	Dollars	17	5	14	44	77	51
Adjusted total cost per pound.....	Dollars	42	29	34	59	87	63
Adjusted direct cost per pound.....	Cents	24.1	22.6	21.9	10.2	19.1	17.6
		17.0	16.1	16.5	13.7	14.5	14.8

1/ Less seed.  
2/ Unginned.

COTTON: SUPPLY AND DEMAND, IN IRAN, 1952-57 AND 1958-62 AVERAGE,  
AND ANNUAL 1963-64 THROUGH 1972-73

Season 1/	(1,000 bales 480 lb. net)					
	Beginning stocks	Produc- tion	Total supply	Consume- tion	Exports	Ending stocks
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1952-57...	25	271	296	82	185	29
1958-62...	40	421	461	198	222	41
1963.....	30	530	560	210	326	24
1964.....	24	530	554	210	313	31
1965.....	31	645	676	182	459	35
1966.....	35	519	554	229	272	53
1967.....	53	528	581	230	299	52
1968.....	52	690	742	235	420	87
1969.....	87	735	822	245	417	160
1970.....	160	707	867	280	494	93
1971.....	93	680	773	300	440	33
1972 3/...	33	890	923	340	525	58
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Beginning Aug. 1. 2/ Preliminary.

RESULTS OF FIBER AND SPINNING TESTS AND CLASSERS' DETERMINATION  
ON SAMPLES OF IRANIAN COTTON ACCORDING TO GRADE AND NUMBER OF  
OF SAMPLES FROM AN IMPORT MARKET AND ONE  
QUALITY OF U.S. COTTON

Item	:Description, number of :			
	:samples, and where	: A. U. S.	: obtain	: comparison
:Mid. to St.:	SLM	: Texas		
:Mid. 1 3/32:	1-1/16"	:Mid. Lt Spot		
:1 sample	4 samples	: 1-1/32"		
:from an import market	from an import market	: A11 75 samples		
:	:	:		
<u>Cotton Fiber Test Results</u>	:	:	:	
<u>Fiber length</u>	:	:	:	
2.5% span inches.....	1.14	: 1.03-1.08	: 1.05-1.07	
Uniformity percent.....	47	: 45-46	: 44-47	
Micronaire reading.....	3.9	: 4.0-4.2	: 3.6-4.4	
<u>Fiber strength</u>	:	:	:	
Zero gage Mpsi.....	77	: 78-81	: 84-95	
1/8" gage G.tex.....	23.7	: 21.1-24.2	: 22.3-24.0	
<u>Elongation</u>	:	:	:	
1/8" percent.....	6.6	: 6.8-7.5	: 5.1-6.7	
Non-lint content percent.....	6.3	: 4.4-4.9	: 3.3-4.2	
<u>Color</u>	:	:	:	
Grayness no.....	1	: 2-3	: 2-4	
Yellowness no.....	5	: 3-5	: 4-	
Composite index.....	103	: 93-97	: 89-97	
<u>Spinning Test Results</u>	:	:	:	
<u>Picker and card</u>	:	:	:	
waste percent	12.1	: 7.6-8.4	: 6.3-7.9	
<u>Carded yarn</u>	:	:	:	
Strength 22s1bs.....	123	: 98-113	: 99-113	
50s1bs.....	44	: 33-40	: 33-41	
Elong'tn 22s Pct.....	7.3	: 6.7-7.2	: 5.3-6.2	
50s Pct.....	6.0	: 5.4-5.9	: 3.9-4.8	
Appe'rnce22s index.....	120	: 100-110	: 80-120	
50s index.....	100	: 80-90	: 70-100	
Imperfections 22s no.....	8	: 19-33	: 32-54	
50s no.....	9	: 15-22	: 24-47	
<u>U.S. Classers' Grade, percentage of samples:</u>				
SLM White.....		: 50	: (see title)	
M Light Spot.....	100			
SLM Light Spot.....		: 25		
M Spot.....		: 25		
<u>U.S. Classers' Staple Length, Percentage of samples</u>				
1-1/16".....		: 50%	: (see title)	
1-3/32".....		: 50		
1-1/8".....	100			

Source: The World's Cotton: A Summary of Cotton Fiber and Processing Test Results, FAS M. 250, Robert B. Evans March, 1973.



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MAY 1973

MARCH EXPORTS OF U.S. COTTON HIGHEST  
THIS SEASON AT 677,000 BALES

U.S. raw cotton exports totaled 676,568 running bales in March, up 28 percent from February and more than 50 percent above exports of 436,789 bales in March 1972. Cumulative shipments for the period August through March now total nearly 3.1 million bales or more than 500,000 above the same 8 months in 1971-72. For the entire 1972-73 season, exports are estimated at 4.7 million bales, the highest level since 1963-64 when 5.7 million bales were exported. The strong world demand for U.S. cotton in the current season is stemming from the continued rise in consumption abroad and from a production shortfall in the People's Republic of China (PRC), which has resulted in unusually large purchases by that country in a number of markets, including the United States.

Shipments to European destinations continued to expand and through March were roughly 50 percent higher than those for the entire 1971 season. Increases were spread among all of the larger markets, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, and Sweden, and extended especially to Romania, Switzerland, and Spain. March exports, at 195,000 bales, were 34 percent over those of February and triple those of March 1972. Shipments to major European destinations in 1,000 bales (March 1972 figures in parentheses) were: Spain 42 (3); Italy 35 (15); United Kingdom 18 (7); Romania 17 (0); France 16 (6); West Germany 15 (9); Switzerland 12 (3); and Greece 10 (3). Exports to Europe in March represented 29 percent of total exports.

Exports to non-European destinations in March, at 482,000 bales, were 26 percent higher than in February and 30 percent above March 1972. Shipments to Japan continued at the high level of recent months and 41,000 bales went to the People's Republic of China marking the first recorded shipment of cotton to that destination in more than two decades. Exports to virtually all destinations showed an increase over the preceding month; Korea and South Vietnam were the important exceptions, declining from 69,000 to 43,000 bales and from 16,000 to 5,000 bales, respectively. March shipments to major non-European destinations in 1,000 bales (March 1972 figures in parentheses) were: Japan 187 (141); Taiwan 60 (72); South Korea 43 (43); PRC 41 (0); Canada 34 (31); Hong Kong 27 (3); Thailand 20 (11); Bangladesh 20 (0); and Philippines 11 (6).

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U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-72

Destinations	(In thousands of running bales)				
	Year beginning August 1				
	Average 1960-64	1970	1971	August-March 1971	1972
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	39	58
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	2
Finland.....	17	2	3	3	3
France.....	319	60	35	32	116
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	74	146
Italy.....	345	57	121	107	134
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	27	33
Norway.....	13	3	3	3	4
Poland.....	125	0	38	38	39
Portugal.....	21	5	18	17	16
Romania.....	2	57	44	44	72
Spain.....	74	19	38	34	75
Sweden.....	81	29	11	10	19
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	31	69
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	56	58
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	14	18
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	532	862
Algeria.....	9	32	13	13	5
Australia.....	61	7	5	5	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	114
Canada.....	353	292	312	229	152
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
China, People's Republic of...	0	0	0	0	41
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	1
Ghana.....	1	43	19	5	25
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	37	106
India.....	314	210	101	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	140	152
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	3
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	2	1
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	625	844
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	322	346
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	6	10
Morocco.....	12	23	23	22	14
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	81	64
Singapore.....	1	11	5	5	6
South Africa.....	41	19	8	8	11
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	200	172
Thailand.....	34	142	109	64	72
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	101	58
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	30	16
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	2,533	3,075

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.

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## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Eleven Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of April 30, 1973. Shipments under the following authorizations have been completed: Ghana 72-731; Cambodia 78-709 and 78-712; Korea 24-743, 24-744, 24-747, and 24-752; Indonesia 34-784, 34-788, and 34-793; Philippines 42-710; and Vietnam 45-705 and 45-721.

The active authorizations provide \$51.2 million for the purchase of raw cotton. Approximately 220,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations and 93,000 were exported or booked for export through April 30. Two new authorizations for the purchase of Upland cotton were issued on April 12: Guinea (PA 57-525) for \$970,000 or about 4,800 bales; and, Korea (PA 24-756) for \$3.9 million or 25,000 bales. These authorizations bring the total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 to an estimated total of 753,600 bales.

A new P.L. 480 Title I sales agreement with Korea was signed on April 12, 1973. This agreement provides for \$27.1 million of Upland cotton or approximately 175,000 bales. The supply period is for calendar 1973.

Final delivery date for Taiwan's authorization 37-310 was extended to June 30.

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COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1973

Item	Purchase	Funds	Estimated	Sales	Exported	Final
	authorization	authorized	quantity in	purchase	registered	or booked
	Date	Number 1/			for export	Contracting
						Delivery
Raw cotton 2/:						
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	38,531	34,914
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	16,147	15,089
Guinea.....	4-12-73	57-525	970,000	4,800	---	---
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	1,442,000	14,000	15,803	10,909
Khmer (Cambodia).....	1-26-73	78-712	1,026,000	13,600	5,250	4,720
Khmer (Cambodia).....	3-29-73	78-715	2,122,000	10,600	9,881	1,000
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	8,586,461	60,000	66,238	60,137
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	8,947,161	77,000	70,732	64,222
Korea.....	2-13-73	24-752	2,224,309	13,900	15,435	14,114
Korea.....	4-12-73	24-756	3,900,000	25,000	438	---
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,734	57,308
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	72,116
Indonesia ELS.....	2-27-73	34-798	418,000	1,500	1,575	1,500
Indonesia.....	3-2-73	34-805	12,715,000	73,500	38,441	---
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	9,196
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	10,501	9,238
Philippines.....	2-27-73	42-716	9,000,000	60,000	52,166	21,100
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	34,510
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	30,451	27,847
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	2,332	865
Vietnam.....	2-7-73	45-735	7,088,000	40,500	36,215	22,667
Vietnam.....	3-12-73	45-740	7,678,000	41,500	30,852	2,000
Total.....			115,648,931	753,600	688,204	512,232

Agreement signed but no PA's issued:

Indonesia.....	2-14-73	30,967,000	200,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	4-12-73	23,200,000	150,000	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	5-4-72	3,155,000	5,000	---	---	---	---
Vietnam.....	8-29-72	2,992,000	37,100	---	---	---	---

Cotton products:

Ghana (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds	---	---	12-31-72	6-30-73
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	641,000	810,000 lb	810,000	---	10-31-72	12-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	12-29-72	34-799	1,012,000	1,190,000 lb	1,237,000	---	2-28-73	6-30-73
Khmer (Cambodia)(cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-707	6,442,000	7,500,000 lb	310,000	---	3-15-73	6-30-73

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency.

2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

## COTTON HIGHLIGHTS IN SELECTED IMPORTING COUNTRIES<sup>1</sup>

Textile industries in 15 foreign importing countries, for which monthly data are available, consumed 6.3 million bales (480 lb. net) of cotton in the early months of the current season, compared with about 6.1 million bales in the same months of 1971-72. For all of the 1971-72 season (August-July) those countries together used about 15 million bales. Each of the countries except India imports virtually all of its cotton requirements.

Most of the increase in cotton consumption during the early months of the current season over a year earlier occurred in India, although there were increases also in Canada, West Germany, Japan, and Portugal. Spinning activity in India has since declined because of electrical power shortages, and offtake for the full season will likely be below the 5.5 million bales consumed in 1971-72. Cotton consumption in many of the other countries is expected to equal or exceed the amount used in 1971-72.

In many countries where cotton consumption has been declining, the rate of decline has slowed and in others the use of cotton is increasing. This improved situation for cotton is occurring, despite the very high price since manmade fiber supplies are tight and prices have risen even more than cotton prices in many countries.

Imports by the selected countries during the early months of 1972-73 were less than consumption, and consequently, stocks were reduced by 254,000 bales. Of the 15 countries covered, Belgium, Japan, Portugal, and Switzerland imported more cotton than they used. The sluggish import rate in the early months of the current season was caused by tight

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supplies in exporting countries, especially the United States, prior to the arrival in volume of the new crops. Imports are believed to have accelerated in recent months; and for the entire season, it is expected that in the aggregate imports will at least equal consumption with some countries increasing stocks.

The U.S. share of total cotton imports by the selected countries should be sharply higher this season.

### Austria

Consumption of cotton in Austria during the first half of the current season was down 2,000 bales from a year earlier. Imports during that period trailed mill use, and stocks were reduced by around 5,000 bales. For the entire season consumption will probably be slightly below the 106,000 bales consumed in 1971-72. This will be the fourth consecutive year of virtually stable consumption.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the Austrian textile situation. A free-trade agreement with the European Community (EC) reduced tariffs by 30 percent on October 1, 1972, and all trade barriers are to be removed by July 1, 1977. As a result, industry spokesmen expect the competitive position of the textile industry to deteriorate. Revaluations of the Austrian schilling, the loss of certain tax benefits previously available for textile exports, and postponement of a special depreciation allowance which had been expected in connection with the EC agreement are some of the reasons for pessimism on the part of industry. The tariff reduction of last October is said already to be adversely affecting the Austrian textile trade balance.

Imports of cotton for the 1972-73 season are expected to about equal mill use, leaving ending stocks unchanged at around 20,000 bales. Major suppliers of cotton to Austria are Brazil, Egypt, and

<sup>1</sup>This review and analysis of the current and prospective cotton situation in selected foreign importing countries is based on latest reports from U.S. agricultural attaches, foreign governments, and trade and industry sources.

COTTON: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign non-Communist importing countries, for specified periods, 1971-72 and 1972-73 1/

Country	(In 1,000 bales of 480 lb. net)						Stocks since Aug 1, 1972 (computed)	
	Reporting Period	Imports		Consumption		Stocks Aug 1		
		1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73			
Austria.....	Aug-Jan	48	46	53	51	19	14	
Belgium.....	Aug-Nov	94	88	88	80	69	77	
Canada.....	Aug-Dec	138	122	158	159	60	23	
Finland.....	Aug-Nov	24	15	24	22	73	23	
France.....	Aug-Dec	403	379	443	431	169	66	
Germany, West.	Aug-Nov	284	230	346	358	351	117	
Hong Kong.....	Aug-Nov	170	166	250	230	160	211	
India.....	Aug-Nov	144	(150)	1,710	1,920	2,432	2/ 3/5,852	
Italy.....	Aug-Dec	278	242	348	342	270	5/ 175	
Japan.....	Aug-Feb	1,881	2,068	1,956	1,980	1,564	1,652	
Netherlands.....	Aug-Dec	87	73	106	100	50	96	
Portugal.....	Aug-Dec	220	289	185	195	61	-64	
Sweden.....	Aug-Jan	12	9	22	22	27	155	
Switzerland.....	Aug-Jan	116	102	97	95	117	14	
United Kingdom.....	Aug-Dec	224	264	280	275	164	-13	
Total.....		4,123	4,243	6,066	6,260	5,586	8,752	
Total excluding India.:		3,979	4,093	4,356	4,340	3,154	2,900	
							-254	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Allowance made for reexports and destroyed.

3/ Includes crop of 5.15 million bales, minus exports and destroyed of 62,000 bales.

4/ Not calculated because of large domestic crop.

5/ Includes crop of 5,000 bales.

Turkey. In 1971-72, 8,000 bales were imported from the USSR. Annual imports from the United States have been less than 1,000 bales in recent years.

### **Belgium**

Consumption of raw cotton by Belgium spinners in the months of August through November is estimated to have been around 80,000 bales, down from 88,000 used in the same months in 1971. For the entire 1972-73 marketing year, mill consumption is placed at 275,000 bales or 10,000 less than in 1971-72. This marks a continuation of the long-term down-trend in raw cotton use in Belgium. Textile mills are substituting a larger volume of manmade fibers for cotton. Also, textile imports, including cotton textiles, continue to increase. In fact, the general consumption level of cotton textiles is being maintained when imported products are considered. The industry is said to have operated at near capacity in 1972. Skilled manpower, especially weavers, were in short supply.

Imports of raw cotton by Belgium totaled 88,000 bales in the 4 months covered by this report, the same as in similar months of 1971. For all of 1972-73, imports will likely about equal mill use. Belgium imports cotton from a large number of sources, generally 40 or more countries. In 1971-72 Turkey was the largest supplier accounting for 82,000 bales. Brazil was second with 35,000 bales and the United States was a close third with 32,000. Other countries supplying over 10,000 bales each were the USSR, Pakistan, and Chad.

Although U.S. cotton amounted to only a thousand bales through November, forward sales indicate the United States may be the largest supplier in the current season. Imports from Turkey are expected to be down this season because of reduced quality, and also because of the loss suffered by a number of Belgium merchants and spinners in 1971-72 when Turkish traders failed to honor their price and export commitments.

### **Canada**

Textile activity in Canada is continuing to expand in the current season. In the months of August through December, total fiber use increased by around 7 percent from the same period in 1971. Cotton consumption is not reported separately, but its use is believed to have increased slightly. Strong consumer demand for textiles has permitted the higher raw material prices to be reflected in textile

prices and profit margins of spinners have been maintained.

Cotton imports by Canada in the first 5 months of the 1972-73 season totaled 122,000 bales, down about 12 percent from the same period last year. Slightly more than two-thirds of the raw cotton imports were from the United States. Other major suppliers were Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. Tight supplies of cotton in the United States early in the season reduced the U.S. share. It is expected that the rate of U.S. cotton imports will increase during the balance of the season and the U.S. share for the entire season should be near last season's level of 90 percent.

Total imports for the 1972-73 season are placed at 350,000 bales, about the same as last year. Consumption may be slightly below imports, but it should be somewhat above the estimated 335,000 used in 1971-72.

### **France**

French imports of raw cotton from August through December 1972 totaled 379,000 bales, down from 403,000 during the same period the previous year. Consumption for the same period is also off, though not as much as imports—estimates indicate mill use was 431,000 bales, compared with 443,000 the year before. For the entire 1972-73 season little change in consumption is forecast, while a slight rise in imports is expected, possibly because of the relatively low stocks the French were carrying on August 1, 1972.

About one-third of France's imports generally come from Franc Zone countries. Prior to 1968 the United States was the major single supplier, but after a number of years of small harvest and short supply, the United States lost her leading position to Brazil. Imports from the United States in the past 3 years have averaged only 54,000 bales. Turkey and, most recently, the USSR are also important suppliers to France. However, imports from the United States are expected again to exceed 100,000 bales in 1972-73.

Cotton manufacturers continue to give way to manmade fiber products. Manmade fibers accounted for more than 10 percent of total fibers used by French spinners for the first time during calendar 1972. While cotton yarn and woven fabric production just barely held its own, manmade fiber production has continued to rise. This is, in part, the result of the high price of cotton during the 1971 season, and again this season. Strict price control measures for wholesale industrial products are apparently acting as a deterrent to increased production of textiles in France.

## Finland

Finnish raw cotton imports during the first 4 months of the 1972-73 season amounted to only 15,000 bales, considerably less than 24,000 bales imported during August-November the previous season. The decline over the entire season will probably be considerably smaller though imports in 1971-72 exceeded requirements and raised stocks. Estimates are for imports of 60,000 bales (compared with 65,000 last season) most of which will be supplied by the Soviet Union under a bilateral trade agreement, as in the past. Under the agreement signed last November the USSR will provide 55,000 bales in calendar 1973. Small additional amounts are normally purchased from the United States, Brazil, and Egypt.

Consumption during August-November also declined slightly from the previous year—22,000 bales, down from 24,000. It is expected that consumption will be lower this season, around 60,000 bales, compared with 64,000 used last year.

The cotton textile industry in Finland, as in other Scandinavian countries, has long been declining. The rate of decline has accelerated in recent years because of a shortage of skilled labor and lack of capital for modernization, though credit is now somewhat easier. Recently, an open end cotton spinning mill was constructed northeast of Helsinki, with annual requirements of as much as 18,000-20,000 bales. The cotton textile industry is also suffering from high cotton prices which make manmade fibers more attractive.

## West Germany

Cotton consumption in West Germany totaled 358,000 bales in the first 4 months of the 1972-73 season, up about 3.5 percent from the same months in the preceding season. Consumption in the entire 1971-72 season totaled around 1,050,000 bales or the same as in 1970-71. Hopefully, therefore, the long-term downtrend in cotton consumption has been arrested. Yarn production by cotton spinners rose 3.1 percent in the first 6 months, and consumption of yarn in weaving mills was up almost 3 percent during the same period. Moreover, orderbook positions on January 1 were some 20 percent higher than a year earlier and at the highest level since 1964.

The improved situation in West Germany's cotton textile industry is attributed to rising prices for manmade fibers, improvement in the cotton textile export business, and fashion and hygienic considerations. The main reasons for the sharply rising prices

for manmade fibers are tight supplies caused by a reduction in German production capacity in 1972 when prices were depressed, a strong increase in demand resulting from high wool prices, and reduced exports from Japan and the United States.

Exports of cotton yarn, fabrics, knitgoods, and apparel were 16.5 percent higher in the first 5 months of this season than in the same period last season. Fashion continues to favor cotton apparel in West Germany. Also, there is a growing interest in cotton and high cotton blends for bed and table linens. This sector of the textile industry had been moving heavily to manmade fibers in recent years. The shift back to natural fibers is due in part to medical and hygienic reservations about manmade fiber goods.

Imports of raw cotton lagged consumption significantly in the early months of this season partly because of reduced supplies in the United States and elsewhere. Shipments are expected to be higher in subsequent months and for the entire season should amount to around 1.1 million bales. Imports from the United States are expected to increase sharply this season to possibly as much as 200,000 bales. West Germany has not imported that much U.S. cotton since 1964. Increased supplies at competitive prices are said to have persuaded importers to shift to U.S. cotton. Major competitors with U.S. cotton for the West German market include Brazil, Colombia, Iran, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR.

## Hong Kong

During the first 4 months of the current season, Hong Kong imported about 166,000 bales of raw cotton, down slightly from 170,000 for the same period last season. Consumption during August-November 1972 was also estimated down to 230,000 bales from 250,000 the previous season. Both consumption and imports are expected to increase in subsequent months. Imports during this crop year should increase fairly substantially from last year's low of 603,000 bales to replenish decreased stocks; current estimates are for 750,000 bales.

Consumption may increase, though not to the same extent as imports. A sizable proportion of Hong Kong's imports come from the United States—until 1971, the largest supplier. Other important sources (which have overtaken the United States) are Pakistan, East Africa, and Brazil. The United States may again become the primary supplier this year.

Consumption of cotton is expanding only minimally because of declining export demand and rising labor costs which are driving some manufacturers into cheaper labor markets in less developed coun-

tries. Yarn and cloth production in the cotton and related industries were down 10 percent in calendar 1972—for yarns it was the second annual decline. Inroads by manmade fiber products have been especially significant during the last few years. Hong Kong exports of manmade fiber textiles are now almost as large as exports of cotton textiles. Finished apparel exports are also increasing at the expense of fabric and yarn exports.

### India

India is estimated to have imported roughly 150,000 bales of cotton during the first 4 months of the 1972-73 season, slightly more than the 144,000 received during the same period a year earlier. Projections for the entire season, however, indicate a reversal: total imports will show a fairly substantial drop from 577,000 bales in 1971 to 400,000 this season. The sources of India's imports are the Sudan (supplying over one-third of imports in 1971), Egypt, and East Africa. The United States exported a sizable volume in the past but this season has shipped none. In addition India imports a fair amount of raw cotton from the USSR for processing and resale to the USSR under a formal agreement—the most recent was signed in December 1972 providing for 92,000 bales to be spun into thread annually for 5 years.

The reasons for the slack in imports are numerous. A bumper crop in 1971 left India with large beginning stocks this year. Also, while the bulk of India's production is of short-staple cotton, and imports are of long-staple cotton, production of the latter is said to be increasing sharply. In addition, to further encourage adequate domestic sources (as well as to earn substantial revenue), the Government has clamped a 40 percent ad valorem duty on raw cotton imports with its new fiscal year budget. This will affect the large quantity of cotton imported from the Sudan under trade agreement, and will only add to the problems already faced by India's fine yarn spinners.

Consumption figures for August-November 1972 show an increase over last season of about 200,000 bales to 1.92 million bales. However, for the whole season consumption will probably fall below the 5.5 million bales used in 1971-72, mainly because of the electrical power shortages which have curtailed spinning activity. Also, the Government took over yarn distribution in March 1973 to prevent profiteering and hoarding of scarce supplies due to the power shortage. India may increase its exports of short-staple cotton by about 40,000 bales this season

to roughly 200,000 bales (60,000 of which are probably destined for Bangladesh) and most of the balance to Japan.

### Italy

Cotton consumption in Italy is expected to increase in the current season after being depressed for the past two seasons. While mill use in the months August through December was slightly below offtake in the same months of 1971, it is believed that increased activity in the remainder of the season will increase total cotton consumption for 1972-73 to around 1 million bales. This compares with 920,000 used in 1971-72. Forward sales of yarn at the end of November were 31 percent higher than on the same date a year earlier and the highest since November 1969. The upturn in consumer demand not only is stimulating domestic textile production, but imports are also increasing. Consumption of manmade fibers continues to rise faster than cotton, and in the period August through November cotton accounted for 64 percent of total yarn output. In the same months of 1971, cotton consumption was 68 percent and 0 percent in 1970.

Mill arrivals of cotton in the months August through December totaled 242,000 bales, down from 278,000 in the same period a year earlier but considerably below mill use. Congestion and labor stoppage at ports slowed arrivals, and U.S. cotton was not available in quantity until late in the fall.

Imports for the season are expected to be sharply higher than 908,000 bales imported in 1971-72. Imports from the United States this season may be 300,000 bales or more compared with around 120,000 in 1971-72. Purchases from the United States have averaged 141,000 annually in the past four seasons—330,000 bales in 1967-68, the last good year for the United States in the Italian market. Italian importers bought heavily early in the season before prices rose to their current high levels. Major competitors for the Italian market are Brazil, Greece, Mexico, Syria, and Turkey.

### Japan

Cotton consumption in Japan during the 7 months of the current season totaled about 2 million bales or 1 percent more than in the same months a year earlier. For the entire season consumption is expected to be around 3.4 million or slightly more. In 1971-72, consumption amounted to 3,370,000 bales. Yarn production by members of the Japan Spinners Association in calendar 1972 was up nearly 5 percent from

1971. This increase in production reflects some shifting of spindles from manmade fibers and an increase in the number of spindles operated on a three-shift basis. The textile market is continuing its movement toward higher quality goods (especially knits). Clothing for casual wear such as denims and jeans is in strong demand. Because of the increased demand for cotton goods in Japan, the Government's program of purchasing and scrapping surplus spinning equipment has slowed, and the goal of 500,000 spindles by the end of March had been filled only about half.

Raw cotton import activity has been high this season. From August through February imports totaled nearly 2.1 million bales, compared with 1.9 million in the same months of the 1971-72 season. Imports for the entire season are expected to reach at least 3.7 million bales, a figure sharply above consumption, as were the 3,555,000 bales imported in 1971-72. Consequently, stocks, which were equivalent to 6-months consumption at the beginning of the current season, will be boosted even higher. The high level of imports is attributed to concern over the future world supply situation for cotton, and to uncertainty regarding possible currency realignment.

Japan imports cotton from many sources. In most years the United States is by far the leading supplier and this year will be no exception. Imports from the United States are expected to amount to at least 1 million bales this season, up from 758,000 in 1971-72 and the largest since 1967-68. Other major suppliers of cotton to Japan include Brazil, Mexico, Central America, Pakistan, Egypt, and the USSR.

### Netherlands

Cotton consumption in the Netherlands continued to decline in the early months of 1972-73, and through December it is estimated that 100,000 bales had been used, compared with 106,000 in those months of 1971. For the entire season, mill use may fall to a postwar low of 230,000 bales. In 1971-72 consumption amounted to 238,000 bales. The Dutch industry is continuing to increase its use of manmade fibers. Also its cotton textile trade balance, especially in cotton yarns, is continuing to deteriorate.

Imports of cotton by the Netherlands through December totaled only 73,000 bales, compared with 87,000 in the same months of 1971. Consequently, stocks of cotton on hand January 1 were very low—about 1-month's mill use. For all of the 1971-72 season, imports probably will exceed consumption so that stocks can be replenished.

The Netherlands imports cotton from a large number of sources but in most years a larger part of its requirements come from a half dozen or so countries. In 1971-72 Brazil accounted for about 25 percent of total imports; Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Turkey another 25 percent; and the United States about 15 percent. The U.S. share of the Dutch market has declined in recent years, but it is expected to increase in the current season because of larger supplies of U.S. cotton and competitive prices.

### Portugal

Portuguese raw cotton imports for the first 5 months of the 1972-73 season totaled 289,000 bales, up 30 percent from the 220,000 bales imported during the same period last season. Consumption for the same period was up only about 5.5 percent. It is anticipated that imports will level off towards the end of the season, and over the whole year imports and consumption are expected to be about equal at 475,000 bales.

The largest source of Portuguese raw cotton supplies is still its overseas territories though imports from Angola and Mozambique dropped by about 35 percent during August-December 1972 from the previous year, probably because of a shortfall in production in those countries. Also as of last summer that cotton is now available to the world market. Formerly it had been required that it had to be sold to the mother country at fixed prices.

Large increases in imports from Brazil, the Sudan, Chad, and Greece, and sizable shipments from Turkey have more than filled the gap left by the decline in Mozambique and Angolan supplies. Imports from the United States increased last season to about 20,000 bales from the negligible levels sustained during most of the 1960's and they are expected to increase again this season.

Textiles are Portugal's largest export and cotton is by far the largest segment of the industry. Manmade fibers as yet offer relatively little competition. Most of the fibers are imported, and production of yarns and textiles is smaller than for all other types of fiber except wool. The cotton textile industry is still composed of a sizable number of small, family-owned, and managed firms which are only slowly consolidating. Overcapacity remains a problem. While machinery is being modernized, investment in the industry has slowed since the mid-sixties. With the release of Mozambique and Angolan cottons to world markets, the Portuguese textile industry will have the opportunity to select the most competitive cottons. This is a necessary step for the industry to

become more competitive since it is faced with the loss of its large EFTA market—a consequence of Great Britain's entry into the European Community.

### Sweden

During the first half of the 1972-73 season, spinning mills in Sweden used 22,000 bales of cotton, the same as in a like period last season. For the entire season consumption should at least match the 42,000 bales used in 1971-72.

In December the Swedish Parliament, responding to recommendations of a special study group, authorized the doubling of Government stocks of textile fibers and yarns from the present level of 150 million Swedish kronor to 300 million kronor. The law provides for interest-free loans and amortization for up to 50 percent of new investment expenditures in plant and equipment. These measures are being taken in the interest of national defense. The provision to increase inventories of fibers and textiles should be of near-term benefit to cotton consumption and imports in Sweden, and the capital investment provision should assist the industry in modernizing to compete with imported textiles.

Imports of cotton in the first 6 months of 1972-73 amounted to only 9,000 bales, compared with 12,000 in the same period last season. Imports should increase sharply during the second half of the season in view of heavy purchases made toward the end of calendar 1972. For the entire season, imports may be around 50,000 bales, compared with an alltime record low of only 31,000 bales imported in 1971-72.

The United States supplies most of Sweden's cotton. However, since 1969-70 Brazil has been a major competitor in the Swedish market and last season accounted for 45 percent of imports.

### Switzerland

Mill consumption of cotton in Switzerland during the first half of 1972-73 is estimated at 95,000 bales, slightly below offtake in the same period a year earlier. Consumption for the whole season is expected to about equal the 196,000 bales used in 1971-72—the same as in other recent years. Synthetic fiber use on the cotton system is continuing to expand in Switzerland, rising from 3.3 million metric tons in calendar 1970 to 4.7 million in 1972. The labor supply remains tight, and foreign workers who leave the country are not being replaced.

Imports of cotton through January of the current season totaled 102,000 bales, compared with 116,000 in those months in 1971-72. Imports for the entire season are expected to equal consumption leaving stocks at the end of the season at the customary level of more than 6-months mill requirements. Switzerland is a high quality market, generally importing the longer-staple Upland cotton, and sizable quantities of extra-long staples. In 1971-72 Turkey was the largest supplier, and accounted for 47,000 bales. The second and third suppliers, respectively, were Peru with 26,000 bales and Egypt with 23,000. The United States was fourth with 18,000 bales. Imports from the United States are running double last year's rate through January, and already are equal to imports for the entire 1971-72 season.

### United Kingdom

Consumption of cotton by the United Kingdom's textile industry continued to decline during the first 5 months of the current season, amounting to 275,000 bales, compared with 280,000 in the same months in 1971. However, the rate of decline has slowed in recent months and some improvement is anticipated in the remaining months. For the entire 1972-73 season, mill use may be slightly in excess of the 635,000 bales used in 1971-72. In comparison, annual cotton consumption in the United Kingdom was more than a million bales as recently as 1965, and was around 2 million in the late 1940's. Decline of the U.K. cotton textile industry is a result of both competition from manmade fibers and increased imports of textiles.

Total yarn production in calendar 1972 was down 6 percent from 1971; whereas, cotton yarn was down nearly 9 percent. Production of cotton cloth was down 8 percent in 1972. Optimism for the current season is based on fashion trends which favor goods made of cotton and cotton blends.

Imports during the period August-December totaled 264,000 bales, or 18 percent above the same months in 1971. Imports for the season may reach a level near 700,000 bales as stocks are boosted in response to tight supplies and rising prices during the current season. Imports from the United States are expected to be sharply higher this season than in other recent years (imports from the United States averaged 74,000 bales in the past 4 years). Other important suppliers of cotton to the United Kingdom market are Brazil, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey, the USSR, and a number of African countries.

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June 1973

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION RISES 4 PERCENT IN 1972-73

An estimated 2.3 million-bale (480 lb. net) increase in production over last season will boost the world cotton crop to a record high of 59.4 million bales for the 1972-73 season. With harvests completed in all but the Southern Hemisphere countries, it appears that poor weather reduced the potential output, but that the reduction was not as steep as estimated in midseason. The 4-percent rise in total production results primarily from substantial increases in U.S. and Soviet harvests and from smaller increases on the part of medium-size producing countries—other producers such as India, the People's Republic of China, Sudan, and Brazil having registered considerable declines in the size of their 1972-73 harvests.

The high prices prevailing during the 1971-72 season encouraged farmers to plant a record 83.1 million acres to cotton in 1972-73—a net increase of 2.4 million acres or 3 percent. The net increase of 900,000 acres among foreign non-Communist producing nations occurred primarily in India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, and Greece, as well as in the majority of Central and South American countries—only Brazil, Peru, and Syria recorded a sizable drop in acreage. Acreage in the United States was at its highest level since 1965: latest estimates indicate 13.2 million acres harvested, up 1.7 million from last year's 11.5 million. Major Communist producers, on the other hand, planted marginally less acreage to cotton; over half the 150,000-acre decrease occurred in the Soviet Union.

The rise in average world yield over that attained during the 1971-72 season was insignificant, the current estimate of 343 pounds per acre being only 3 pounds above last year's figure. With few exceptions—namely the USSR, Iran, and Syria—major foreign producers showed a decline in yields, which were offset by a 13 percent increase in average yield in the United States.

Initial surveys of major foreign producing countries indicate acreage next season should, in the aggregate, remain stable, though some countries may need to reduce area planted to cotton to devote more land to rising food

requirements. Assuming more favorable weather conditions, average yields should show a more general improvement than they did this year and at least hold production stable, if not slightly increase it.

At 1.9 million bales, production of ELS cotton in the non-Communist world declined by 10 percent in 1972-73, the lowest production level in the last 5 years. The decrease was shared by all the large producers: The largest decline of 18 percent occurred in the Sudan; Peru followed with a 12.5-percent decrease; Egyptian and U.S. production dropped 4 and 2 percent, respectively. As with Upland varieties, poor weather adversely affected crops; however, the worst damage, in the Sudan, was caused by severe insect infestation.

## Foreign Non-Communist Production Slightly Reduced

Foreign non-Communist countries will produce an estimated 27.6 million bales of cotton this season, down about 300,000 bales from the 1971-72 season, despite the substantial increase in acreage. Last season's large outturn resulted from good weather and record yields, conditions not repeated in 1972-73. Drought severely damaged crops in India, Angola, Rhodesia, and to a lesser extent in some Central American producing nations, and diminished the potential increase in the Colombian crop. These decreases were partially offset by important production increases in Guatemala, Honduras, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Greece, Spain, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Iran.

Area under cotton totaled 51.9 million acres, slightly more than 900,000 above last year's figure, and 2.5 million above the 1966-70 average. With production estimates down, average yield dropped to 255 pounds per acre from 263 pounds last season.

COTTON: Area, Yield, and Production in Specified Countries, Averages 1966-70, Annual 1971 and 1972 <sup>1/</sup>

Region and Country	Area			Yield			Production <sup>2/</sup>					
	Ave 1966-70		1971	1972 <sup>3/</sup>	Ave 1966-70		1971	1972 <sup>3/</sup>	Ave 1966-70		1971	1972 <sup>3/</sup>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>												
El Salvador.....	125	173	225	769	874	661	200	315	310			
Guatemala.....	204	175	220	715	1,015	916	304	370	420			
Honduras.....	23	9	19	584	533	505	28	10	20			
Mexico.....	1,519	1,140	1,210	626	720	684	1,980	1,710	1,725			
Nicaragua.....	300	270	355	650	818	608	406	460	450			
United States.....	9,986	11,471	13,156	463	433	500	9,629	10,352	13,702			
Other.....	99	100	105	97	101	105	20	21	23			
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	12,256	13,338	15,290	492	476	523	12,567	13,238	16,650			
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>												
Argentina.....	900	984	1,200	245	195	230	460	400	575			
Bolivia.....	21	120	170	549	280	339	24	70	120			
Brazil.....	6,000	6,400	5,800	214	233	248	2,680	3,100	3,000			
Colombia.....	534	530	640	474	516	461	527	570	615			
Ecuador.....	44	50	60	251	240	280	23	25	35			
Paraguay.....	109	140	220	203	206	196	46	60	90			
Peru.....	450	365	325	455	473	480	427	360	325			
Venezuela.....	117	135	135	258	320	320	63	90	90			
Other.....	3	2	2	160	240	240	1	1	1			
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	8,178	8,726	8,552	250	257	272	4,251	4,676	4,851			
<b>EUROPE:</b>												
Bulgaria.....	114	100	95	299	288	278	71	60	55			
Greece.....	346	325	410	610	782	673	440	530	575			
Italy.....	20	12	9	216	200	213	9	5	4			
Spain.....	366	194	200	409	445	480	312	180	200			
Yugoslavia.....	27	30	30	249	256	240	14	16	15			
Other.....	76	60	60	227	240	240	36	30	30			
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	949	721	804	446	547	525	882	821	879			
<b>U.S.S.R.</b> .....	6,260	6,845	6,758	732	778	817	9,540	11,100	11,500			
<b>AFRICA:</b>												
Angola.....	152	200	200	297	324	192	94	135	80			
Cameroon.....	228	200	200	196	156	168	93	65	70			
Cent African Rep.....	284	300	300	142	136	128	84	85	80			
Chad.....	768	800	800	116	108	102	186	180	170			
Egypt.....	1,694	1,580	1,610	620	711	716	2,187	2,340	2,400			
Kenya.....	111	84	84	95	143	143	22	25	25			
Malawi.....	80	85	85	150	141	141	25	25	25			
Morocco.....	44	42	42	305	423	434	28	37	38			
Mozambique.....	942	950	950	98	101	116	192	200	230			
Nigerian.....	900	1,000	1,000	130	84	115	244	175	240			
Rhodesia.....	184	250	250	370	461	384	142	240	200			
Somali Republic.....	32	34	34	120	113	113	8	8	8			
South Africa, Rep. of.....	100	110	110	370	327	327	77	75	75			
Sudan.....	1,230	1,257	1,230	396	420	351	1,019	1,100	900			
Tanzania.....	495	500	500	297	288	288	306	300	300			
Uganda.....	2,055	2,500	2,500	81	66	62	345	345	325			
Zaire (Congo,K).....	230	250	250	157	173	182	75	90	95			
Other.....	678	781	805	198	264	264	278	459	468			
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	10,207	10,923	10,950	254	259	260	5,405	5,884	5,729			
<b>ASIA:</b>												
Afghanistan.....	300	300	300	179	176	192	112	110	120			
Burma.....	408	400	400	73	78	90	62	65	75			
China, Mainland.....	11,360	11,100	11,100	329	329	281	7,780	7,600	6,500			
India.....	19,320	19,700	20,000	120	144	124	4,830	5,900	5,150			
Iran.....	860	790	915	355	413	466	636	680	890			
Iraq.....	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45			
Israel.....	74	84	84	960	971	1,057	148	170	185			
Korea, Rep. of.....	44	40	40	218	240	240	20	20	20			
Pakistan.....	4,291	4,837	4,940	264	323	313	2,364	3,250	3,225			
Southern Yemen.....	39	40	40	221	264	240	18	22	20			
Syria.....	638	620	580	501	561	620	666	725	750			
Thailand.....	205	187	200	262	321	216	112	125	90			
Turkey.....	1,634	1,700	1,850	542	678	646	1,844	2,400	2,490			
Other.....	110	136	136	196	184	184	45	52	52			
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	39,358	40,009	40,660	228	254	232	18,679	21,164	19,612			
<b>OCEANIA:</b>												
Australia.....	74	98	105	765	940	800	118	192	175			
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	74	98	105	765	940	800	118	192	175			
Total Foreign Non-Communist Countries <sup>4/</sup> .....	49,401	50,999	51,923	237	263	255	24,363	27,910	27,586			
Total Communist Countries <sup>4/</sup> .....	17,895	18,190	18,040	468	496	482	17,450	18,813	18,108			
World Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	77,282	80,660	83,119	320	340	343	51,442	57,065	59,396			

<sup>1/</sup> Harvest season beginning August 1.

<sup>2/</sup> Bales of 480 lb. net.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4/</sup> As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachments and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

## Mexican Crop Virtually Stable

Recent estimates indicate the 1972-73 Mexican crop will be only marginally higher than last season's outturn at 1.72 million bales, although still considerably smaller than the average during the second half of the sixties (1.98 million bales). Average yields decreased about 5 percent to 684 pounds per acre. Initial acreage estimates for next year and poor planting conditions in several provinces indicate a decline in area devoted to cotton, possibly resulting in a further substantial decline in production.

## Central American Output Shows Near 4-Percent Rise

The net increase in Central American production is the result of substantially larger harvests in Guatemala and Honduras, offset by marginally smaller crops in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The extent of the increase does not reflect the 31-percent rise in cotton acreage spread among all those countries because of the damage inflicted by drought. Yields were thus down sharply. Whether or how much acreage will be expanded next season is uncertain; some increases are likely in view of the current favorable prices.

The harvest in **Guatemala** this season far exceeded earlier low estimates, rising to 420,000 bales. While the extraordinarily high yields of last season were not maintained, the 10-percent decline was not as marked as in other Central American countries. High returns should sustain the increased acreage levels of this season, if not expand them another 20,000 acres in 1973-74.

Contrary to expectations in midseason, production in **El Salvador** decreased slightly to 310,000 bales from 315,000 last season, despite a 52,000 acre increase in area. Average yield dropped 213 pounds to 661 pounds per acre. Good returns on this year's crop and a domestic shortage due to high export demand should serve as an incentive to maintain high acreage and perhaps even expand to marginal cotton land in 1973-74.

**Nicaraguan** production also will not be as low as estimated midseason, primarily because of very high yields in the Chinandega region, permitting several pickings late into the harvest. The drought did not prove as devastating as believed earlier in other regions. While acreage will expand only marginally, if at all, next season, it is likely that substantially improved yields (over this year's 25-percent decline to 608 pounds per acre) will produce a greater outturn.

Drought reduced the potential increase in outturn in **Honduras** as well, although production was doubled this season to 20,000 bales. While a repeat of the over 100-percent rise in acreage is not expected, it is likely that acreage will again expand in 1973-74, by about 25 to 40 percent. Yields are expected to improve over this year's average of 505 pounds per acre, 79 pounds less than the 5-year average.

## Rise in South American Outturn Approximates World Average

The net improved total of 4.85 million bales in South American production is marked by fairly sizable declines in some countries and offsetting increases in others. An improved average yield of 272 pounds per acre for the continent resulted from the moderate 4-percent rise in outturn produced on 174,000 fewer acres.

The largest South American producer, **Brazil**, will not match its near record production of last season, because of a large drop in acreage, primarily in Sao Paulo and Parana. A crop of 3 million bales (compared with 3.1 million last season) will have been harvested by the end of the 1972-73 season from 5.8 million acres (6.4 million in 1971-72) in both North and South Brazil. Yields rose to an average of 248 pounds per acre though excessive rains have reduced the quantity and quality of outturn in Goias. It is expected that the downward trend in acreage — which has occurred primarily in the South — will continue next season at possibly the same rate as during this year. Strong competition from soybeans (whose cultivation the Government is encouraging) and the loss of cotton's privileged exemption from the value-added tax in the major producing State of Sao Paulo will make cotton less attractive than other cash crops.

While excess rains have delayed and will perhaps reduce the size of this year's increased harvest in major cotton regions of **Argentina**, a 43-percent jump in outturn to 575,000 bales is anticipated. The size of the current crop is due to both greater acreage (1.2 million, compared with 984,000 in 1971-72) and higher yields (230 against 195 pounds per acre). Preliminary estimates indicate another sizable increase in acreage next season; but yields may average somewhat lower. Outturn is still expected to be high enough to provide Argentina with a relatively large exportable surplus, after the slack of last season.

**Paraguay** should produce about 90,000 bales in the 1972-73 harvest, or about 50 percent more cotton than during last season, despite insect problems. Higher acreage—encouraged by Government programs—is the major reason for the increase as yields are virtually unchanged. The upward trend should continue next year.

The 8-percent rise in production to 615,000 bales in **Colombia** this season was much smaller than the 21-percent increase to 640,000 acres under cultivation. The relatively poor performance in average yield, compared with that of last season is the result of drought in the coastal region. This year's low yields, high production costs, and recent excessive rains in the interior will probably lead to an estimated 5-percent decline in acreage next season, which may well entail lower production.

The 1972-73 cotton crop in **Peru** is still being affected by last season's floods, by agrarian reforms which do not favor cotton, and by insect damage, particularly the Tanguis crop. Output will thus be down to 325,000 bales against 360,000 last season. Yields have nonetheless held

their own—even risen marginally to 480 pounds per acre. Predictions for next season indicate acreage devoted to cotton should be about 6 percent higher and with good yields production could also be substantially higher.

## Major European Crops Expand

Total production in Europe—including 85,000 bales in the two Communist countries of Bulgaria and Albania—was up about 7 percent to 879,000 bales, nearly reaching average production during the second half of the sixties. Potential yields from increased acreage were, however, lost because of excessive rains. Despite heavy precipitation during the growing and harvesting season and the high costs of harvesting (caused by rising labor costs), **Greece** produced a record crop of 575,000 bales on 410,000 acres. Average yield was down to 673 pounds per acre from last year's high of 783 pounds. With the continued shortage of labor, the high cost of machinery, and competition from sugarbeets (which have a higher producer price), it is very probable that acreage will be reduced by about 10 percent after its steep 26 percent rise this season.

The **Spanish** crop will be up 20,000 bales to 200,000 bales this season. The damage done by excess rains was not as extensive as was earlier thought; in fact, production increased more than acreage, because of an 8-percent increase in yield. Acreage may increase as much as 20 percent next year in response to this year's high prices. However, Spanish cotton production remains very labor intensive, and thus expensive, and is not expected to show substantial growth over the 200,000-bale level during the next few years. **Italy**, contrary to earlier predictions, produced a smaller crop than last season: CAP cotton payments were apparently insufficient incentive to maintain acreage.

## Net Decrease Among African Producers

The net decline of a little over 100,000 bales in total African production is the result of sharp decreases in Angolan and Sudanese outturn, and of smaller drought-induced decreases in Central, Southern, and East Africa. Increases in the Egyptian, Mozambique, and Nigerian crops helped offset the decline.

The **Egyptian** crop of 2.4 million bales was harvested from 1.61 million acres—which represent a 2-percent rise over last year—and showed slightly improved yields (averaging 716 pounds per acre) over the previous season. The 1973–74 crop is reported developing well.

The drought which is variously affecting the widespread cotton areas of **Mozambique** has apparently not hit the northern regions where the majority of the crop is grown. Estimates for the current crop show about 230,000 bales, up from 200,000 last season. Last year's harvest, while up from the preceding year, was also affected by bad weather and was thus smaller than previously estimated. Despite

Government support for better cultivation methods, the goal of 300,000 bales from Mozambique's relatively stable area of 950,000 acres under cotton has yet to be achieved. Estimated average yield is, however, up approximately 15 percent from last year at 116 pounds per acre.

The **Nigerian** cotton crop has apparently also escaped serious damage from the drought affecting much of the African Continent. Output has risen sharply to 240,000 bales, up from 175,000 last season. With acreage unchanged, average yield is also considerably higher—115 pounds per acre as against 75 pounds last season. Acreage is expected to be unchanged again next season unless higher producer prices for other cash crops, especially peanuts, attract land away from cotton.

Other major producers are faring less well. The **Sudan** is harvesting a crop reduced by about 18 percent because of insect infestation. With acreage down only 2 percent, the average yield has dropped from 420 to 351 pounds per acre. In **Angola** the drought sharply cut back production; it has probably also diminished the expected size of the harvest in **Rhodesia**, **Chad**, and the **Central African Republic**. In East Africa, **Tanzanian** production will probably remain stable at 300,000 bales, and **Ugandan** outturn will drop approximately 20,000 bales to 325,000 this season.

## Middle Eastern Harvest About 8 Percent Higher

The increase in production in the Middle East was spread among all the major producers, although the most significant change occurred in **Iran**. Average yields were also up in all countries except **Turkey**, as production generally rose more sharply than acreage.

Heavy rains and labor shortages in **Turkey** have proved to be less serious than previously expected: the current crop is now estimated at 2.49 million bales, up from 2.4 million last year. Area under cotton was substantially expanded to 1.85 million acres in 1972–73 (from 1.7 million the previous season). Early estimates of next season's acreage indicated a decline in farmers' intentions to plant, especially in the Aegean region, but late improvement of the harvest and high returns may have encouraged farmers to seed marginal cotton land during the 1973 spring planting, now largely completed. Acreage may thus hold to the 1972–73 level or even increase marginally.

Production in **Iran** increased by about 31 percent to 890,000 bales from 680,000 last season. Acreage rose to 915,000 from 790,000 last season. Average yield increased to 466 pounds per acre from 413 pounds. With this year's success, acreage for next season is likely either to remain stable or even increase somewhat, and, assuming favorable conditions, produce a bumper crop.

**Syria**'s crop increased about 3 percent above last season's outturn to 750,000 bales. With acreage down to 580,000 from 620,000, yields improved considerably, averaging 620 pounds per acre. Projected acreage for next

year is somewhat higher, although poor weather during planting season may have altered farmers' initial intentions.

**Israel's** production this season rose 15,000 bales to 185,000, without an increase in acreage; yields were thus substantially higher. The proportion of nonirrigated land increased in 1972-73. However, more than half of the nonirrigated land may have remained unplanted for the 1973-74 harvest, because rainfall was far below normal this spring, and unless late rains are abundant, the sizable decrease in nonirrigated acreage will mean an 8-percent overall reduction in cotton acreage.

## **Leading Asian Producers and Australia Have Lower Output**

The three major Far Eastern producers show an aggregate decline of over 800,000 bales, despite an increase of 410,000 acres planted this season. Insect damage has reduced the Pakistani and Australian crops, while severe drought has caused a sharp cutback in India's current crop.

**Pakistan** produced a marginally reduced crop of 3.225 million bales; last season's outturn was 3.25 million bales. High prices should encourage another increase in acreage, perhaps somewhat larger than this season's 2-percent rise. If the long-term trend prevails, yields will reverse their slight decrease of this year.

With 80 percent of its cotton rain-grown, **India's** crop was especially vulnerable to this year's drought and dropped 750,000 bales to 5.15 million from last season's 5.9 million despite an increase of 300,000 acres under cotton. Efforts to increase production of longer staple cotton have been more successful than attempts to augment overall production. The average yield of 124 pounds per acre lagged 20 pounds behind last year's level.

Earlier predictions of a record crop in **Australia** will probably not be met: insect infestation due to excessive moisture prior to the harvest has destroyed a fair quantity of the crop—which, at 175,000 bales, will be considerably higher than the 5-year average (1966-70), but smaller than the 192,000-bale harvest of last season. Area was up to 105,000 acres this year, but yield declined to 800 pounds per acre, against 940 in 1971-72. Encouraged by high prices, farmers have increased their plantings despite the

ending of Government subsidies last year and are likely to maintain the new high levels next season.

## **Net Decrease in Communist Production**

Estimates of Communist production are essentially the same as those made midseason. A 1.1 million-bale shortfall in the Chinese crop will not be fully offset by the 400,000-bale increase in the Soviet Union. Smaller countries show little change from last year. The net decline will be roughly 700,000 bales to a total of 18.1 million.

The sharply reduced crop in the **People's Republic of China** is the result of severe drought. It is expected that acreage, which has remained stable in recent years, will again change little, if at all, and yields should return to a more normal level in the 1973-74 harvest.

The **USSR** produced a record crop of 11.5 million bales this season on slightly reduced acreage. Average yield has thus risen to about 817 pounds per acre. Acreage will probably remain at about the same level in 1973 as in the current season, but the unusually high yields of 1972 might not be achieved next season.

## **U.S. Crop Up Substantially Despite Poor Harvest Conditions**

May estimates of the current U.S. crop indicate an outturn of 13.7 million bales of cotton harvested from 13.2 million acres. Average yield from harvested acreage has risen to slightly over one bale an acre from 433 pounds last season.

Prospects for next season remain uncertain because of recent floods in the Delta region, where March planting intentions represent 4.6 million acres out of a total 13.1 million acres (down from 14 million planted in 1972). While it is probable there will be substantial losses in the Delta States despite improving weather, this season's high prices have encouraged cotton farmers in other regions (primarily the Texas Plains and the West) to exceed their earlier intentions. Total U.S. acreage may be somewhat less than indicated in March but should not fall by the full amount of the as yet uncertain decrease in the Delta. With yields somewhat lower than the current average, a crop of around 12 million bales would appear likely in 1973-74.

COTTON: Production of extra-long staple in specified  
non-Communist countries, annual 1968-72 1/

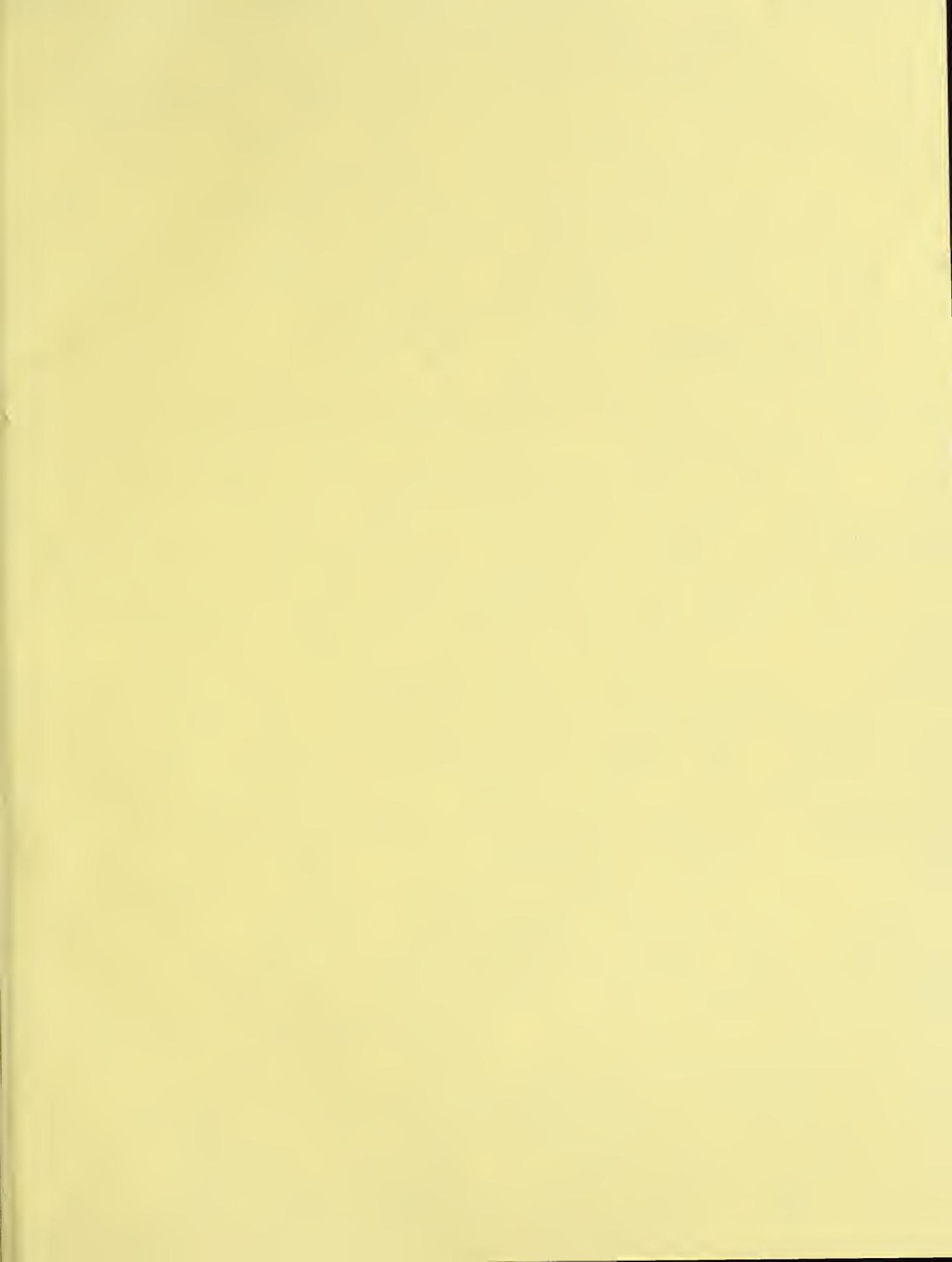
(In 1,000 bales of 480 lb. net)

Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <u>2/</u>
Egypt	768	906	992	924	893
Morocco	32	28	30	37	38
Peru	160	124	148	120	105
Sudan	850	927	900	915	750
United States	79	77	57	98	96
Other <u>3/</u>	30	30	30	30	30
Total	1,919	2,092	2,157	2,124	1,912

1/ Crop years beginning August 1. These data included in table on  
on page 2.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

3/ Includes West Indies, Somalia, and Southern Yemen.



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## APRIL COTTON EXPORTS TOP 500,000 BALES FOR FIFTH MONTH

For the fifth consecutive month, U.S. raw cotton exports have exceeded 500,000 running bales, reaching 607,000 bales in April, more than double the 275,000 bales exported in April 1972. April shipments bring total U.S. exports for the first 9 months of the season to 3.7 million bales, exceeding shipments for all of last season by about 450,000 bales. It is expected that 4.8 million bales will have been shipped by the end of the current season.

While exports to European destinations dropped about 40 percent to 116,000 bales in April from 195,000 bales the preceding month, total shipments thus far this season are just short of 1 million bales and exceed all total annual exports since 1967. April shipments to all countries declined except those to West Germany (18,600 bales in April; 14,600 in March), the Netherlands (4,300 bales in April; 4,200 in March), and Poland (13,000 bales in April; 6,000 in March).

Exports to the Far East and South Asian countries generally increased in April—lower shipments to Cambodia (1,860 bales in April; 2,350 bales in March), Hong Kong (20,700 bales in April; 27,800 bales in March), and Indonesia (2,580 bales in April; 9,300 bales in March) being the exceptions. Recorded exports to Japan again rose considerably in April to 227,400 bales (compared with 187,400 in March—and only 53,400 in April 1972), but the final destination of a sizable portion of this cotton is known to be the People's Republic of China.

While total exports to other non-European destinations (mainly African and a few Western Hemisphere countries) also increased during April (61,200 bales against 52,500 in March), total shipments for the first 9 months of the season to these countries are down from last season, primarily because of a drop in exports to Canada. However, shipments to Canada have picked up in recent months and are expected to about equal last year's total.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-72

(In thousands of running bales)

Destinations	Year beginning August 1				
	Average		1970	1971	August-April
	1960-64	1970	1971	1971	1972
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	41	64
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	2
Finland.....	17	2	3	3	4
France.....	319	60	35	34	125
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	76	164
Italy.....	345	57	121	117	150
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	28	37
Norway.....	13	3	3	3	5
Poland.....	125	0	38	38	52
Portugal.....	21	5	18	18	21
Romania.....	2	57	44	44	72
Spain.....	74	19	38	38	94
Sweden.....	81	29	11	10	24
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	32	75
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	61	70
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	12	19
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	558	978
Algeria.....	9	32	13	13	6
Australia.....	61	7	5	5	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	114
Canada.....	353	292	312	258	194
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	0	41
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	2
Ghana.....	1	43	19	10	33
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	40	127
India.....	314	210	101	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	184	155
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	4
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	3	1
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	678	1,071
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	358	391
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	8	14
Morocco.....	12	23	23	23	15
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	96	76
Singapore.....	1	11	5	5	9
South Africa.....	41	19	8	8	14
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	230	237
Thailand.....	34	142	109	86	106
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	109	74
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	30	21
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	2,808	3,683

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.



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# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC 18-73  
JUNE 1973

## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Nine Public Law 480 purchase authorizations for U.S. raw cotton were active as of May 31, 1973. Shipments under the following authorizations have been completed: Ghana 72,731; Cambodia 78-709 and 78-712; Korea 24-743, 24-744, 24-747, and 24,752; Indonesia 34-784, 34-788, 34-793, and 34-798; Philippines 42,710 and 42,715; and Vietnam 45-705 and 45-721.

The active authorizations provide \$48.9 million for the purchase of raw cotton. Approximately 268,000 bales were registered for sale under these authorizations and

213,000 were exported or booked for export through May 31. The total quantity of cotton authorized for export during or extended into fiscal 1973 is estimated at 753,600 bales.

The Title I sales agreement with Thailand was amended on May 11 to include \$16 million worth of cotton, or about 120,800 bales. About half of the cotton (58,800 bales) will be available during calendar 1973 and the remainder in calendar 1974.

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COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH MAY 31, 1973

Item	Purchase authorization date issued	Authorization Number 1/	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered authorization	Exported or booked for export	Final Contracting Delivery
			Dollars	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>Raw cotton 2/</u>							
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	38,153	36,050	1-31-73
Ghana.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	16,147	15,089	12-31-72
Guinea.....	4-12-73	51-525	970,000	4,800	4,673	---	5-31-73
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-25-72	78-709	1,442,000	14,000	15,803	10,909	10-31-72
Khmer (Cambodia).....	1-26-73	78-712	1,026,000	13,600	5,250	4,720	12-31-72
Khmer (Cambodia).....	3-29-73	78-715	2,122,000	10,600	9,881	10,210	4-30-73
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077	9-15-72
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	8,586,461	60,000	66,238	60,137	10-31-72
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	8,947,161	77,000	70,732	64,222	1-31-73
Korea.....	2-13-73	24-752	2,224,309	13,900	15,435	14,114	2-28-73
Korea.....	4-12-73	24-756	3,900,000	25,000	24,605	14,106	5-31-73
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703	8-15-72
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,734	57,308	10-31-72
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	72,116	11-15-72
Indonesia ELS.....	2-27-73	34-798	418,000	1,500	1,575	1,500	5-31-73
Indonesia.....	3-7-73	34-805	12,715,000	73,500	59,324	57,084	4-30-73
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	9,196	10-31-72
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	10,501	9,238	12-15-72
Philippines.....	2-27-73	42-716	9,000,000	60,000	59,695	43,808	4-30-73
Vietnam.....	4-30-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	34,510	10-31-72
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,500	30,451	27,847	1-31-73
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	2,332	1,883	4-30-73
Vietnam.....	2-7-73	45-735	7,188,000	40,500	36,215	32,648	3-31-73
Vietnam.....	3-12-73	45-740	7,678,000	41,500	32,689	16,752	4-30-73
			115,648,931	753,600	74,515	642,227	6-30-73

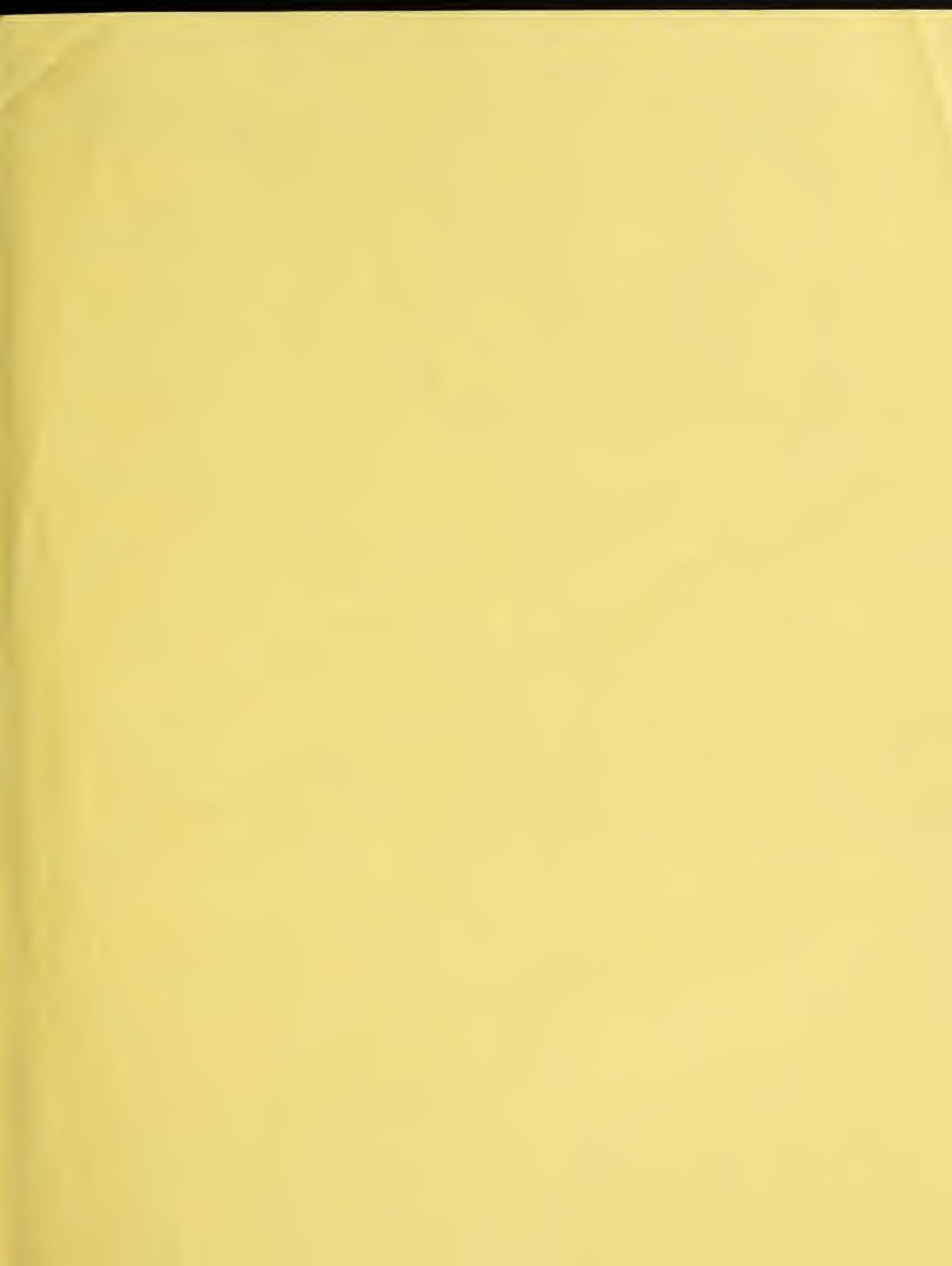
Agreement signed but no PA's issued:

Indonesia.....	2-14-73	30,967,000	200,000	---	---	---
Korea.....	4-12-73	23,120,000	150,000	---	---	---
Philippines.....	5-4-72	3,155,000	5,000	---	---	---
Vietnam.....	8-29-72	2,992,000	37,100	---	---	---
Thailand.....	5-11-72	8,000,000	58,800 CY73	---	---	---
	5-11-72	8,000,000	62,000 CY74	---	---	---

Cotton products:

China (gray cotton cloth).....	1-11-72	72-727	1,450,000	5,000,000 yds	---	---
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	9-13-72	34-787	641,000	810,000 1b.	810,000	12-31-72
Indonesia (gray cotton yarn).....	12-29-72	34-799	1,012,000	1,190,000 1b.	1,237,000	2-28-73
Khmer (Cambodia) (cotton yarn).....	7-27-72	78-707	6,442,000	7,500,000 1b.	310,000	3-15-73

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for convertible local currency.  
2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.



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cotton

FC 19-73  
July 1973

## MAY EXPORTS OF U.S. COTTON PUSH CUMULATIVE TOTAL OVER FOUR MILLION BALES

U.S. exports of raw cotton for May totaled 436,785 running bales, down 28 percent from April, although up 63 percent from 163,243 bales in May 1972. Cumulative figures for the period August-May now total over 4.1 million bales, an increase of 39 percent over the same period in 1971-72 and an August-May total reached only three times since 1961. The estimate for the entire 1972-73 crop year is now placed at 4.9 million bales, a level not attained since 1963-64.

European shipments reached an August-May cumulative total of 1,045,000 bales, exceeding by 83 percent total shipments of 571,000 bales in 1971-72. Increases over a year earlier are pronounced in France, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, and West Germany; they are appreciable in Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Poland.

May exports to leading European destinations, in 1,000 bales were: West Germany 6, Italy 9, France 9, Spain 4, Switzerland 5, the United Kingdom 11, Sweden 6, Belgium-Luxembourg 2, Poland 3, and the Netherlands 3. May 1972 shipments to these destina-

tions were off 87 percent from this year's monthly total.

Exports of 3,074,000 bales to non-European destinations were up 28 percent over the August-May 1972 level and exceeded total 1971-72 shipments of 2,658,000 bales by almost 16 percent. Shipments for the month of May were 370,000 bales, down 25 percent from the April peak of 491,000 bales, yet up almost 240 percent over May 1972.

Shipments in excess of 15,000 bales were recorded for Canada, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand. May 1973 exports to these destinations, in 1,000 bales (with May 1972 shipments in parentheses), were: The People's Republic of China 91 (0), Japan 67 (31), Taiwan 37 (19), Thailand 34 (14), South Korea 31 (39), Hong Kong 25 (4), the Philippines 22 (9), and Canada 20 (21). Together this group accounts for nearly 84 percent of cumulative August-May 1973 shipments to non-European destinations.

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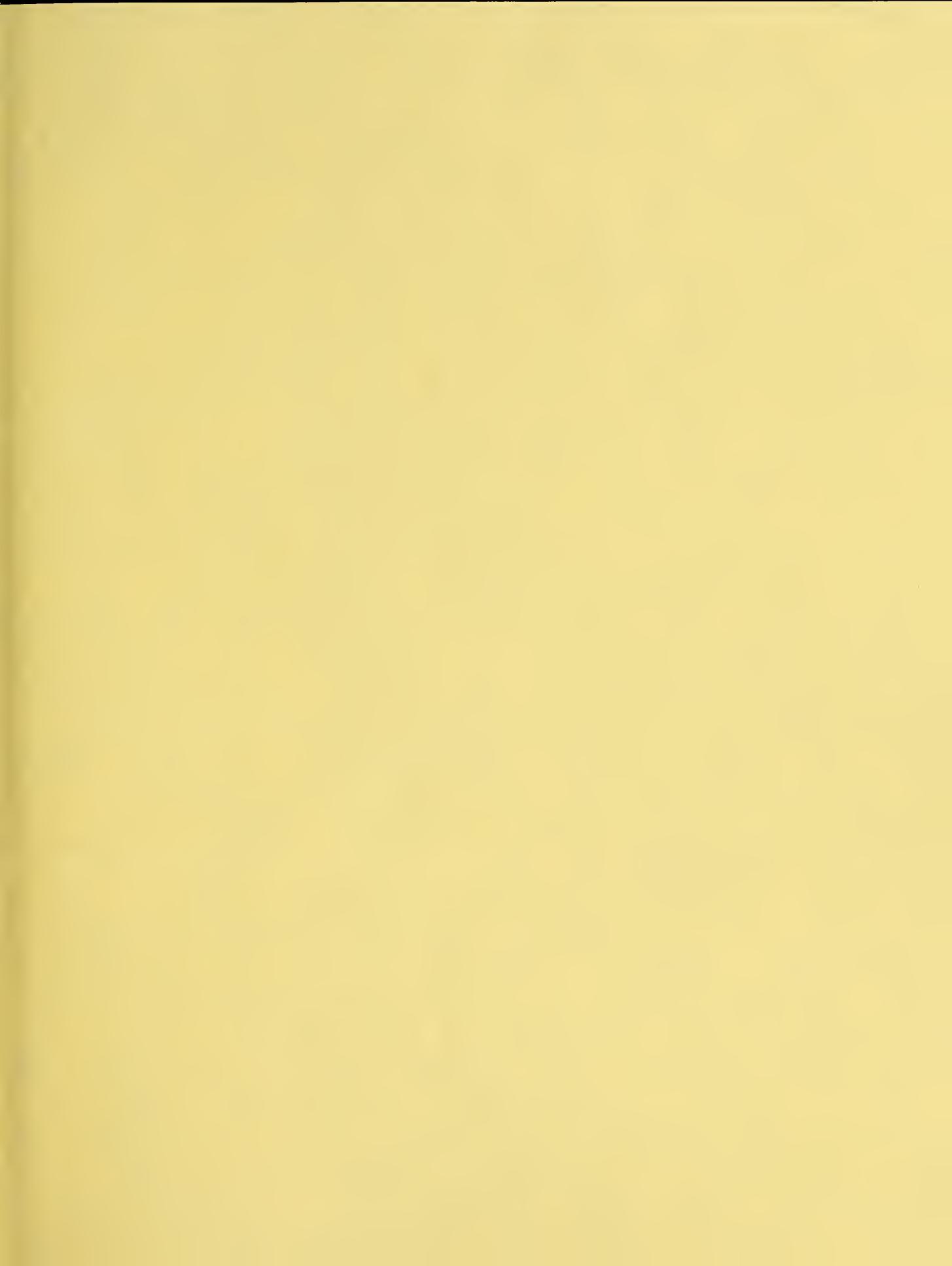
U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-72

(In thousands of running bales)

Destinations	Year beginning August 1				
	Average : 1970		: 1971		August-May
	: 1960-64		: 1971		: 1972
:					
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	(1/)	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	41	67
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	2
Finland.....	17	2	3	3	6
France.....	319	60	35	34	134
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	76	171
Italy.....	345	57	121	120	159
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	29	40
Norway.....	13	3	3	3	6
Poland.....	125	0	38	38	55
Portugal.....	21	5	18	18	23
Romania.....	2	57	44	44	72
Spain.....	74	19	38	38	98
Sweden.....	81	29	11	11	30
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	32	81
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	62	81
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	15	20
:					
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	567	1,045
:					
Algeria.....	9	32	13	13	6
Australia.....	61	7	5	5	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	114
Canada.....	353	292	312	279	214
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	0	131
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	2
Ghana.....	1	43	19	13	36
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	44	152
India.....	314	210	101	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	199	159
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	6
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	3	2
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	709	1,138
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	397	422
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	8	16
Morocco.....	12	23	23	23	18
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	105	99
Singapore.....	1	11	5	5	12
South Africa.....	41	19	8	8	16
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	249	275
Thailand.....	34	142	109	101	140
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	109	92
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	28	24
:					
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	2,971	4,119

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.



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cotton

FC 20-73  
July 1973

## CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCT PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Contracting of U.S. cotton against P.L. 480 purchase authorizations issued during or extended into fiscal 1973 have been completed. Total funds included in the authorizations for cotton purchases in 1973 were

\$115.6 million. By July 13, 753,000 bales of cotton had been registered for export under the purchase authorizations and 747,756 bales had been exported.

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COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCT EXPORTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1972-73 THROUGH JULY 13, 1973

Item	Purchase authorization Date : Number issued : 2/	Funds authorized	Estimated quantity in purchase authorization	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final	
						Bales	Bales
<u>Raw cotton 2/:</u>							
China (Taiwan).....	9-1-72	37-310	4,750,000	32,800	38,153	36,110	1-31-73
China.....	9-11-72	72-731	2,170,000	14,000	16,147	15,089	12-31-72
Guinea.....	4-12-73	57-525	970,000	4,800	4,673	2,147	5-31-73
Indonesia.....	7-6-72	34-784	4,125,000	25,000	24,888	23,703	8-15-72
Indonesia.....	9-14-72	34-788	9,300,000	60,000	71,734	57,308	10-31-72
Indonesia.....	10-13-72	34-793	10,475,000	73,000	75,491	72,116	11-15-72
Indonesia ELS.....	2-27-73	34-798	418,000	1,500	1,575	1,500	3-31-73
Indonesia.....	3-2-73	34-805	12,715,000	73,500	59,924	57,686	6-30-73
Khmer (Cambodia).....	8-23-72	78-709	1,442,000	14,000	15,803	10,309	10-31-72
Khmer (Cambodia).....	1-26-73	78-712	1,026,000	13,600	5,250	4,720	2-28-73
Khmer (Cambodia).....	3-29-73	78-715	2,122,000	10,600	9,881	9,410	4-30-73
Korea.....	7-28-72	24-743	4,125,000	25,000	27,461	25,077	9-15-72
Korea.....	9-8-72	24-744	8,586,461	60,000	66,238	60,137	10-31-72
Korea.....	10-13-72	24-747	8,947,161	77,000	70,732	64,222	11-15-72
Korea.....	2-13-73	24-752	2,224,309	13,900	15,435	14,114	2-28-73
Korea.....	4-12-73	24-756	3,900,000	25,000	25,371	23,117	5-31-73
Philippines.....	8-25-72	42-710	1,260,000	10,500	10,494	9,196	10-31-72
Philippines.....	11-16-72	42-715	1,885,000	14,500	10,501	9,238	12-15-72
Philippines.....	2-27-73	42-716	9,000,000	60,000	59,170	50,894	4-30-73
Vietnam.....	4-20-72	45-705	5,900,000	30,000	37,148	34,510	10-31-72
Vietnam.....	9-1-72	45-721	4,860,000	30,000	30,451	27,847	3-31-73
Vietnam ELS.....	12-19-72	45-731	682,000	2,900	2,332	2,201	4-30-73
Vietnam.....	2-7-73	45-735	7,088,000	40,500	36,215	34,348	3-31-73
Vietnam.....	3-12-73	45-740	7,678,000	41,500	32,689	30,952	4-30-73
<u>Agreement signed but no PA's issued:</u>				115,648,931	753,600	747,756	676,551
<u>Cotton products:</u>							
Indonesia.....	2-14-73	30,967,000	200,000	---	---	---	---
Korea.....	4-12-73	23,200,000	150,000	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	5-4-72	3,155,000	5,000	---	---	---	---
Thailand.....	5-11-73	8,000,000	58,800 CY73	---	---	---	---
Thailand.....	5-11-73	8,000,000	62,000 CY74	---	---	---	---
Vietnam.....	8-29-72	2,992,000	37,100	---	---	---	---

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales for dollars on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency.  
 2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.



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cotton

FC 21-73  
August 1973

## EXPORT VOLUME OF U.S. COTTON USUALLY LARGE FOR JUNE

A total of 499,600 running bales were exported during the month of June 1973. This represents a June volume exceeded only twice since the 1950-51 season and compares with 147,000 running bales in June 1972 and a 5-year monthly average of 239,000 bales for June. The cumulative total for the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1972-73 season was 4.6 million running bales (4.9 million bales of 480 lb. net), up 48 percent from 3.1 million bales shipped during the same period last year.

Responsible for the large end-of-season increases, which characterize shipments to almost all destinations, are strong foreign demand for cotton, tight end-of-season supplies of quality cotton, uncertainty concerning 1973-74 export availabilities, and recent parity changes in the international monetary system.

June 1973 exports of raw cotton to European destinations reached 44,000 bales, up from a June 1972 level of only 1,700 bales. Cumulative shipments to Europe of 1,089,000 bales represent 24 percent of total shipments, opposed to 18 percent last year when the August-June total had reached only 568,000 bales. Among the destinations accounting for the major portion of the total increase, with June 1972 figures in parentheses, were shipments to Italy, 8,000 bales (250); France, 5,000 bales (300); the Netherlands, 4,000 bales (700); Portugal, 3,500 bales (21); and West Germany, 3,000 bales (200).

Also registering notable increases were several countries which received no June 1972 shipments of U.S. cotton. These included Switzerland, 4,000 bales; Spain, 4,000 bales; Poland, 2,800 bales; Sweden, 2,300 bales; and the United Kingdom, 2,300 bales.

When added together, all of the above account for 90 percent of this June's increase over the same period last year.

June shipments of raw cotton to non-European destinations were also up significantly to 455,000 bales from a June 1972 level of 145,000 bales. Accounting for 30 percent of this increase was a shipment of 91,000 bales to the People's Republic of China, bringing that country's August-June cumulative total to 223,000 bales or 5 percent of total U.S. exports through June of the 1972-73 crop year.

Other appreciable increases from 1972 levels, recorded in parentheses, were shipments to South Korea, 84,000 bales (61,000); Japan, 74,000 bales (10,000); Indonesia, 43,000 bales (0); Taiwan, 32,000 bales (26,000); Hong Kong, 29,000 bales (3,000); and Thailand, 27,000 bales (4,000). Together these account for 60 percent of the increase in non-European imports of U.S. cotton.

Only two countries recorded decreases: U.S. exports to the Philippines fell to 7,000 bales from 14,000 bales in June 1972; and those to Canada, amounting to 21,800 bales from 14,000 bales in June 1972; and those to Canada, amounting to 21,800 bales in June 1973, were down approximately 4 percent from the same period last season. Cumulative shipments to non-European destinations of 3,531,000 bales represent 76 percent of total shipments, opposed to 82 percent last year when the August-June non-European total reached only 2,551,000 bales.

Note: All figures are in running bales unless otherwise stated.

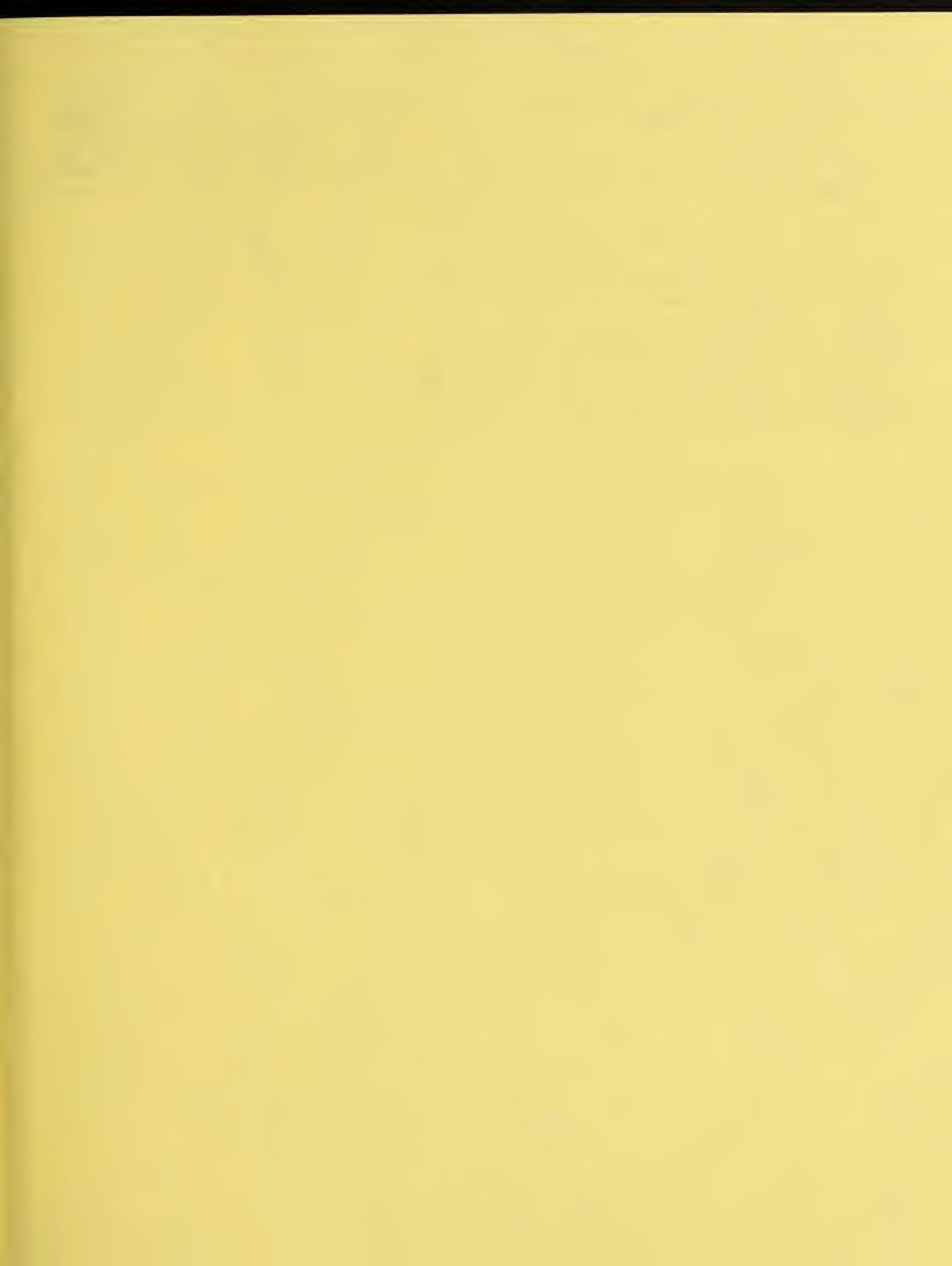
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U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1970-72

Destinations	(In thousands of running bales)				
	Year beginning		August 1		
	Average 1960-64	1970	1971	August 1971	August-June 1972
Austria.....	23	0	(1/)	(1/)	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	121	46	41	41	69
Denmark.....	14	(1/)	4	3	3
Finland.....	17	2	3	3	6
France.....	319	60	35	35	139
Germany, West.....	269	65	77	77	174
Italy.....	345	57	121	120	167
Netherlands.....	110	34	30	29	44
Norway.....	13	3	3	3	7
Poland.....	125	0	38	38	58
Portugal.....	21	5	18	18	26
Romania.....	2	57	44	44	72
Spain.....	74	19	38	38	102
Sweden.....	81	29	11	11	32
Switzerland.....	74	33	32	32	85
United Kingdom.....	244	95	63	62	83
Yugoslavia.....	112	2	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	15	20	13	14	22
Total Europe.....	1,979	527	571	568	1,089
Algeria.....	9	32	13	13	6
Australia.....	61	7	5	5	0
Bangladesh.....	6	0	0	0	114
Canada.....	353	292	312	302	236
Chile.....	18	2	1	1	0
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	0	223
Ethiopia.....	9	3	0	0	2
Ghana.....	1	43	19	16	36
Hong Kong.....	148	193	48	47	182
India.....	314	210	101	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	40	193	227	199	202
Israel.....	15	2	0	0	8
Jamaica.....	4	3	3	3	2
Japan.....	1,192	841	726	720	1,212
Korea, Republic of.....	261	491	489	458	506
Malaysia.....	1	11	8	8	18
Morocco.....	12	23	23	23	20
Pakistan.....	14	6	2	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	137	127	119	106
Singapore.....	1	11	5	5	15
South Africa.....	41	19	8	8	17
Taiwan.....	209	406	288	274	307
Thailand.....	34	142	109	105	167
Tunisia.....	2	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	8	9	2	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	46	112	109	109	121
Zaire 2/.....	6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	17	22	33	31	31
Total.....	4,924	3,737	3,229	3,119	4,620

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.



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# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC 22-73  
September 1973

## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS IN 1972-73 WERE SECOND HIGHEST IN 10 YEARS

U.S. cotton exports during July reached 381,000 running bales, somewhat below the 1972-73 (August-July) monthly average of 416,000 bales but the highest monthly total for July since 1964.

Total exports for the 1972-73 season totaled 5 million running bales, a level exceeded only once since 1960-61, reflecting an increase of 55 percent over the previous season's total of 3,229,000 bales. Contributing to the rise in demand for U.S. cotton were: Increased cotton consumption abroad, uncertainty concerning 1973-74 export availabilities, a shortfall in production in the People's Republic of China, devaluation of the U.S. dollar, the shortage of manmade fibers, and competitive U.S. prices as market forces pushed world cotton prices to their highest levels since the Civil War. Demand was especially strong in Europe, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and the People's Republic of China.

Shipment to Europe totaled 28,300 bales during July and 1,117,000 bales for the season — well above exports of the past 4 years. Europe's share of total exports increased to 22 percent from last season's share of 17 percent. For the month of July, Italy was the country receiving the most U.S. cotton among European destinations, taking 5,000 bales, followed by Spain (4,900); the United Kingdom (4,700); West Germany (3,000); France (2,000); and Belgium-Luxembourg (1,800).

Shipments to non-European destinations totaled 352,000 bales in July and 3,883,00 bales for the season, an increase of 46 percent over last year, as well as a postwar record. The People's Republic of China took the largest share among July shipments receiving 86,000 bales, followed by South Korea (66,000); Japan (51,000); Taiwan (49,000); the Philippines (47,000); and Thailand (18,000).

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U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1960-64  
ANNUAL 1969-72

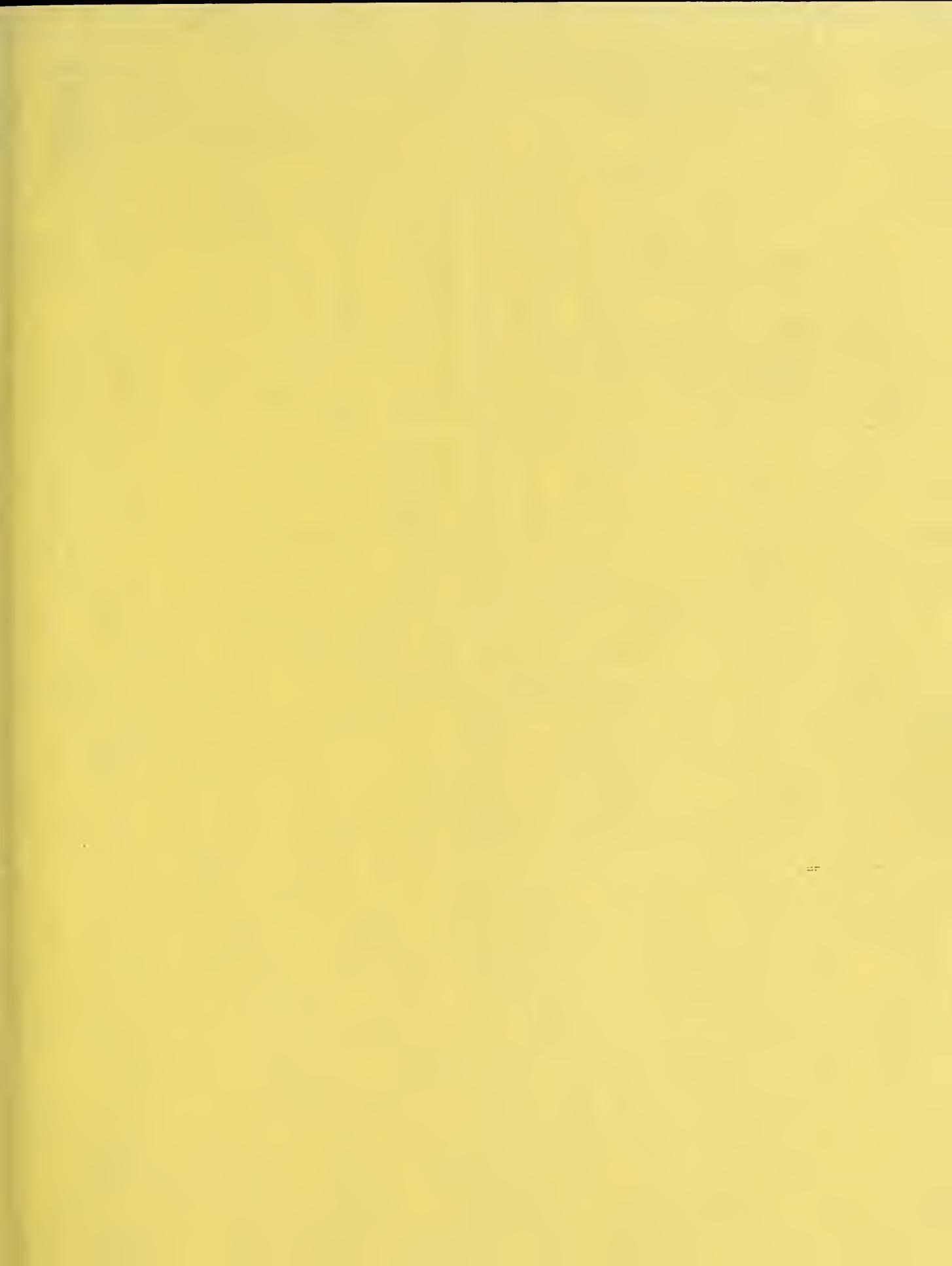
(In thousands of running bales)

Destinations	Year beginning August 1				
	Average		1969	1970	1971
	1960-64				1972
Austria.....	: 23	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	: 121	19	46	41	70
Denmark.....	: 14	(1/)	(1/)	4	3
Finland.....	: 17	6	2	3	7
France.....	: 319	30	60	35	141
Germany, West.....	: 269	26	65	77	177
Greece.....	: 2	1	13	5	20
Italy.....	: 345	46	57	121	172
Netherlands.....	: 110	19	34	30	46
Norway.....	: 13	1	3	3	8
Poland.....	: 125	51	0	38	58
Portugal.....	: 21	2	5	18	26
Romania.....	: 2	46	57	44	72
Spain.....	: 74	4	19	38	107
Sweden.....	: 81	37	29	11	33
Switzerland.....	: 74	15	33	32	86
United Kingdom.....	: 244	38	95	63	88
Yugoslavia.....	: 112	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	: 13	3	7	8	3
Total Europe.....	: 1,979	344	527	571	1,117
Algeria.....	: 9	11	32	13	6
Australia.....	: 61	(1/)	7	5	0
Bangladesh.....	: 6	0	0	0	114
Canada.....	: 353	181	292	312	249
Chile.....	: 18	1	2	1	0
China, People's Republic of.....	: 0	0	0	0	(3/)
Ethiopia.....	: 9	1	3	0	2
Ghana.....	: 1	27	43	19	36
Hong Kong.....	: 148	61	193	48	193
India.....	: 314	261	210	101	(1/)
Indonesia.....	: 40	242	193	227	203
Israel.....	: 15	(1/)	2	0	8
Jamaica.....	: 4	2	3	3	2
Japan.....	: 1,192	623	841	726	(3/)
Khmer, Rep. of (Cambodia).....	: 0	0	5	12	22
Korea, Republic of.....	: 261	455	491	489	572
Malaysia.....	: 1	6	11	8	19
Morocco.....	: 12	28	23	23	20
Pakistan.....	: 14	16	6	2	(1/)
Philippines.....	: 123	146	137	127	153
Singapore.....	: 1	2	11	5	16
South Africa.....	: 41	4	19	8	17
Taiwan.....	: 209	193	406	288	356
Thailand.....	: 34	54	142	109	185
Tunisia.....	: 2	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	: 8	(1/)	9	2	(1/)
Vietnam, South.....	: 46	99	112	109	124
Zaire <u>2/</u> .....	: 6	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	: 17	6	17	21	13
Total.....	: 4,924	2,768	3,737	3,229	5,000

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.

3/ U.S. Census figures have been adjusted to reflect 224,453 bales exported to the People's Republic of China rather than to Japan.



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cotton

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FC 23-73  
October 1973

## AUGUST EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON THIRD HIGHEST IN 15 YEARS

U.S. raw cotton exports reached 329,000 running bales in August, the third highest monthly total for that month since the 1958-59 season. Shipments for the first month of the 1973-74 marketing year were up sharply from last August's 58,000 bales, as well as the 162,000-bale level reached in August 1971 when the threat of a U.S. dock strike spurred exports. Only twice in the past 15 years has the current level been exceeded and in both instances (August 1961 and 1966) the unusually high levels appear to have been related to changes in U.S. export programs.

Shipments to European destinations totaled 34,000 bales. This contrasts with only 1,000 bales exported

in the same period last year. Non-European destinations took the balance of 295,000 bales, as opposed to 57,000 bales in August 1972. The overall increase was reflected in shipments to all destinations, although rather sharp increases characterized purchases by Japan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand.

Major destinations, with their percentage shares in parentheses, were: Taiwan (22), the Republic of Korea (21), Japan (16), Thailand (11), Canada (6), Hong Kong (5), and the Philippines (5). Taken together, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy took 6 percent of the month's total.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1966-70,  
ANNUAL 1971-73

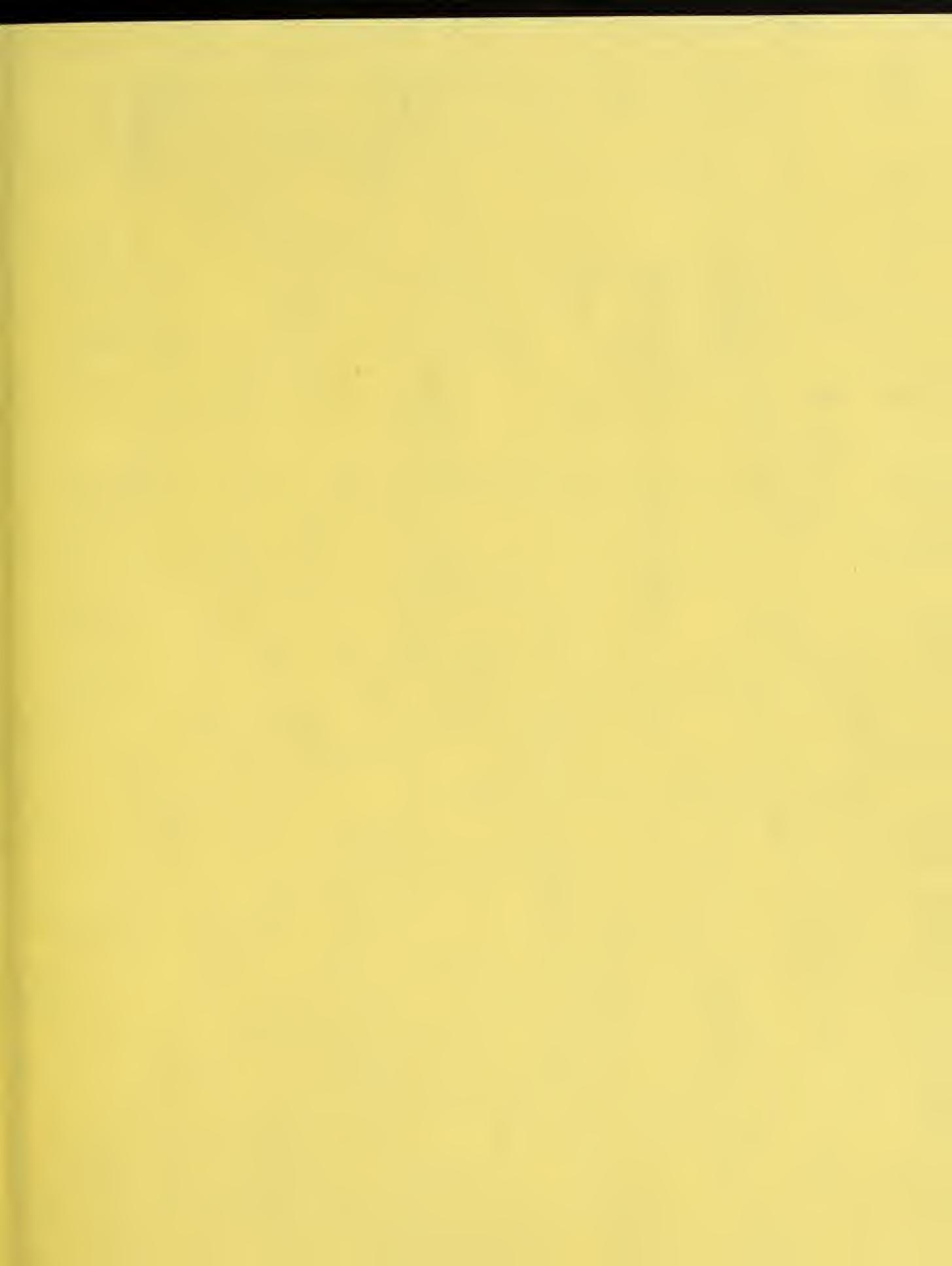
(In thousands of running bales)

Destinations	Year beginning August 1				
	Average		1971	1972	Aug-Aug
	1966-70			1972	1973
:					
Austria.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Belgium.....	38	41	70	0	1
Denmark.....	4	4	3	0	0
Finland.....	7	3	7	(1/)	(1/)
France.....	98	35	141	(1/)	7
Germany, West.....	77	77	177	(1/)	7
Greece.....	8	5	20	0	(1/)
Italy.....	136	121	172	0	5
Netherlands.....	28	30	46	(1/)	2
Norway.....	5	3	8	(1/)	1
Poland.....	62	38	58	0	1
Portugal.....	5	18	26	0	0
Romania.....	21	44	72	0	0
Spain.....	7	38	107	0	1
Sweden.....	53	11	33	(1/)	4
Switzerland.....	44	32	86	0	1
United Kingdom.....	92	63	88	0	3
Yugoslavia.....	52	0	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	5	8	3	0	1
:					
Total Europe.....	743	571	1,117	1	34
:					
Algeria.....	17	13	6	0	0
Australia.....	8	5	0	0	0
Bangladesh.....	0	0	114	0	0
Canada.....	204	312	249	17	19
Chile.....	1	1	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	(2/)	534	0
Ethiopia.....	9	0	2	0	0
Ghana.....	23	19	36	0	0
Hong Kong.....	186	48	193	1	17
India.....	255	101	(1/)	0	0
Indonesia.....	154	227	203	0	7
Israel.....	2	0	8	(1/)	1
Jamaica.....	2	3	2	0	0
Japan.....	879	726	(2/)	1,039	1
Khmer, Republic of.....	1	12	22	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	423	489	572	17	68
Malaysia.....	6	8	19	0	1
Morocco.....	24	23	20	0	1
Pakistan.....	9	2	(1/)	(1/)	0
Philippines.....	138	127	153	4	15
Singapore.....	6	5	16	0	4
South Africa.....	19	8	17	(1/)	2
Taiwan.....	322	288	356	4	71
Thailand.....	85	109	185	5	35
Tunisia.....	7	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	2	2	(1/)	0	0
Vietnam, South.....	73	109	124	8	1
Zaire 3/.....	9	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	15	21	13	0	2
:					
Total.....	3,622	3,229	5,000	58	329

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ U.S. Census figures have been adjusted to reflect 224,453 bales exported to the People's Republic of China rather than to Japan.

3/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.



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FC 24-73  
November 1973

## SEPTEMBER U.S. COTTON EXPORTS PUSH CUMULATIVE 1973-74 TOTAL TO THIRD HIGHEST IN 11 YEARS

U.S. raw cotton exports reached 266,000 running bales in September and pushed the cumulative August—September total to almost 600,000 running bales, a cumulative level reached only twice in the last 11 years. Shipments for the second month of the marketing year were up sharply from last September's 82,000 bales, but below September 1971 shipments when the threat of a U.S. dock strike pushed the month's exports to 310,000 bales.

September shipments to European destinations totaled 38,000 bales, bringing the 2-month total to 72,000. This contrasts with a 1972 level of only 9,000 bales. Cumulative shipments to European destinations, with their shares of this market in parentheses, were: the Federal Republic of Germany 16,000

bales (22 percent); France 10,000 bales (14 percent); Italy 10,000 bales (14 percent); United Kingdom 9,000 bales (13 percent); Switzerland 8,000 bales (11 percent); and Sweden 7,000 bales (10 percent).

September shipments to non-European destinations took up the remaining 228,000 bales, bringing the 2-month total to 523,000 bales. This represents almost a threefold increase from the 1972 level of 131,000 bales. Cumulative shipments to non-European destinations, with their shares of that market in parentheses, were: the Republic of Korea 148,000 bales (28 percent); Taiwan 111,000 bales (21 percent); Japan 65,000 bales (12 percent); Canada 53,000 bales (10 percent); Thailand 51,000 bales (10 percent); Hong Kong 35,000 bales (7 percent); and the Philippines 27,000 bales (5 percent).

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1966-70,  
ANNUAL 1971-73

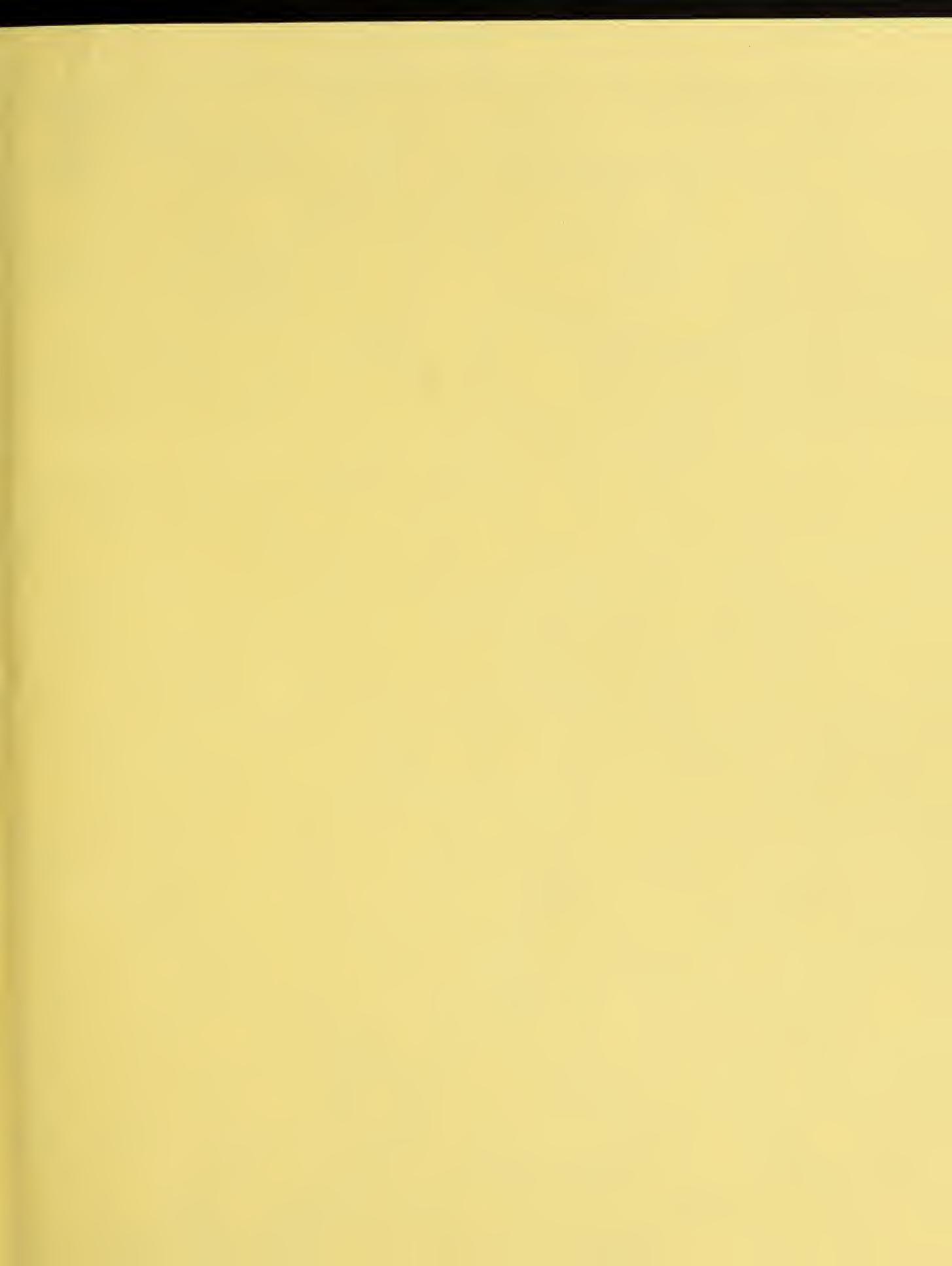
(In thousands of running bales)

Destinations	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1971	1972	Aug-Sept	1973
	1966-70			1972		1973
:						
Austria.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	
Belgium.....	38	41	70	1	3	
Denmark.....	4	4	3	0	0	
Finland.....	7	3	7	(1/)	1	
France.....	98	35	141	1	10	
Germany, West.....	77	77	177	2	16	
Greece.....	8	5	20	0	(1/)	
Italy.....	136	121	172	1	10	
Netherlands.....	28	30	46	(1/)	3	
Norway.....	5	3	8	1	2	
Poland.....	62	38	58	0	1	
Portugal.....	5	18	26	0	0	
Romania.....	21	44	72	0	0	
Spain.....	7	38	107	0	2	
Sweden.....	53	11	33	1	7	
Switzerland.....	44	32	86	(1/)	8	
United Kingdom.....	92	63	88	2	9	
Yugoslavia.....	52	0	0	0	0	
Other Europe.....	5	8	3	0	0	
:						
Total Europe.....	743	571	1,117	9	72	
:						
Algeria.....	17	13	6	0	0	
Australia.....	8	5	0	0	0	
Bangladesh.....	0	0	114	0	0	
Canada.....	204	312	249	25	53	
Chile.....	1	1	0	0	0	
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	(2/)	534	0	
Ethiopia.....	9	0	2	0	0	
Ghana.....	23	19	36	0	2	
Hong Kong.....	186	48	193	5	35	
India.....	255	101	(1/)	0	0	
Indonesia.....	154	227	203	5	7	
Israel.....	2	0	8	(1/)	1	
Jamaica.....	2	3	2	0	0	
Japan.....	879	726	(2/)	1,039	3	65
Khmer, Republic of.....	1	12	22	0	0	
Korea, Republic of.....	423	489	572	56	148	
Malaysia.....	6	8	19	0	1	
Morocco.....	24	23	20	0	2	
Pakistan.....	9	2	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	
Philippines.....	138	127	153	8	27	
Singapore.....	6	5	16	0	5	
South Africa.....	19	8	17	(1/)	3	
Taiwan.....	322	288	356	10	111	
Thailand.....	85	109	185	6	51	
Tunisia.....	7	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela.....	2	2	(1/)	0	0	
Vietnam, South.....	73	109	124	13	1	
Zaire 3/.....	9	0	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	15	21	13	0	11	
:						
Total.....	3,622	3,229	5,000	140	595	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ U.S. Census figures have been adjusted to reflect 224,453 bales exported to the People's Republic of China rather than to Japan.

3/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.



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FC 25-73  
NOVEMBER 1973

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION TO RISE ONLY MARGINALLY IN 1973-74

A record world cotton crop of approximately 59.6 million bales (480 lb. net) for the 1973-74 season (August-July) is now expected. A small increase in projected yields will likely more than offset a slight drop in world cotton acreage, resulting in an increase of about 300,000 bales over the 1972-73 crop of 59.3 million. A decline of 600,000 bales in the United States is expected to be more than offset by increases of 800,000 bales in Communist countries and 80,000 bales in foreign non-Communist areas.

Total area devoted to cotton in 1973-74 is estimated at 79.8 million acres, down 3 percent from 82.0 million acres in 1972-73, but about equal to the recent 5-year average of 79.7 million. Of the major cotton producing countries in Asia and the Western Hemisphere, reduction in area devoted to cotton was reported in the People's Republic of China, India, Brazil, Mexico, and the United States. In aggregate, these reductions amounted to approximately 1.5 million acres, or a percentage reduction similar to that experienced worldwide. Only marginal gains are shown for Africa and Europe. The greatest percentage reduction among major foreign producers occurred in Mexico (12 percent), while volume-wise India's reduction of 400,000 acres was the greatest.

Acreage and production estimates indicate that average world yield will reach a record of 359 pounds of lint per acre, up 12 pounds from the previous record of 347 pounds per acre in 1972-73 and an increase of over 12 percent from the 1966-70 average of 319 pounds per acre.

### Foreign Non-Communist Production About Unchanged

Cotton production in foreign non-Communist countries is placed at 27.9 million bales, up only marginally from last season's 27.8 million bales and slightly above the record 1971-72 crop. The 1972-73 crop represented a small decline from the previous year,

primarily the result of weather-reduced yields in India and throughout Central America.

Appreciable declines are expected in Pakistan, Mexico, and Turkey this season. The Pakistani crop was reduced by floods; in Mexico and Turkey some cotton acreage was shifted to other crops. In Central America proportionately large production increases are anticipated in Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. This season, national production is expected to increase from 50,000-250,000 bales or more in Nicaragua, Peru, Sudan, Tanzania, and India. Declines of a like amount or more are anticipated in Mexico, Brazil, Pakistan, and Turkey.

Cotton acreage in foreign non-Communist countries is down 1.5 million acres in 1973-74 to 49.6 million, about the 1966-70 average. Average yields are expected to be up slightly to 270 pounds of lint per acre, 3 pounds above the record 1971-72 level.

### Mexican Crop Down Appreciably

Effective competition for land, primarily from the wheat-soybean rotation in Sonora/Sinaloa, caused the production of raw cotton in Mexico to drop roughly 13 percent in 1973-74. Production is forecast at 1.6 million bales, from a total area of 1.1 million acres. This represents a drop of 240,000 bales and 145,000 acres, respectively, from 1972-73 levels when growing conditions, yields, and quality of lint were considered normal. Yields are expected to be down slightly to 683 pounds of lint per acre from last season's 696 pounds; and preliminary indications from early pickings in Mexico's primary producing area of Sonora are that lint quality is likely to be below normal.

### Central American Production Up 16 Percent

Production of cotton in Central America is expected to increase by just over 200,000 bales this season to a

total of 1.44 million bales. A rise of 13 percent in the area devoted to cotton brings the 1973-74 level to 920,000 acres from 813,000 acres in 1972-73. Average yields are expected to be up 3 percent to 750 pounds of lint per acre, compared with 729 pounds last season.

Production of cotton in **Nicaragua** is expected to reach a record 575,000 bales during 1973-74, representing an increase of 22 percent over last season's 470,000 bales. Area under cotton during the current season is up 10 percent to 400,000 acres. High world prices have attracted some marginal land into cotton production with the result that, despite generally favorable weather, reduced average yields of 690 pounds of lint per acre may be experienced during 1973-74. These circumstances notwithstanding, such yields represent an increase of 12 percent over last season's weather- and insect-reduced yields, but are nonetheless 16 percent below the 1971-72 level of 818 pounds per acre.

A record production of 470,000 bales of cotton in 1973-74 will mark the fourth straight year of expanding cotton production in **Guatemala** if the current, welcome rainfall does not persist. Generally favorable weather and improved insect control are the principal factors behind the projected fourth consecutive yearly increase. An early season dry spell is likely to reduce yields somewhat to 868 pounds per acre (down 7 percent), although area devoted to cotton, up 18 percent to 260,000 acres, will more than compensate for this slight reduction.

The 1972-73 season was a bad one for cotton in **El Salvador**. Following an increase of 17 percent in the area devoted to cotton, severe drought and a serious infestation of the bollworm held production to only 320,000 bales, a 2 percent increase over the 314,000 bales produced in 1971-72. Increased prices for cotton this season have again fostered an increase in area devoted to cotton amounting to 14 percent, bringing the 1973-74 level to approximately 240,000 acres. Assuming essentially unchanged yields of 730 pounds per acre should result in the production of about 365,000 bales.

Production in **Honduras** is placed at 28,000 bales, up 40 percent over the 1972-73 crop. Yield increases of 26 percent (to 672 lb. per acre) and an increase of 11 percent in area devoted to cotton (to 20,000 acres) contributed to this increase and signals a general desire on the part of both public and private officials to expand cotton production in Honduras.

### **Moderate Increase in South American Crop**

With the exception of Brazil and Colombia, cotton production in most of the major South American

countries is expected to rise moderately in 1973-74 to an aggregate total of 4.8 million bales, up only 1 percent from last year's crop.

**Brazil**'s lint cotton production in 1972-73 is placed at 2.95 million bales, representing an overall drop of about 6 percent from the previous year. With the exception of Goias, where rains and insects caused a considerable reduction in anticipated yields, the 1972-73 cotton season in South Brazil was one of the best on record, production having reached approximately 2,067 million bales. Production in the North has been expanding since the drought-reduced crop of 1970-71 and reached 882,000 bales during 1972-73. The forecast for 1973-74 calls for somewhat lower production in South Brazil, due to acreage losses to competing crops. This will be almost offset by increased production in the North, where the 1973-74 harvest is now underway. Aggregate production for 1973-74 is placed at 2.9 million bales from 5.7 million acres for a yield of approximately 244 pounds of lint per acre.

In **Argentina** a 14 percent increase in area to 1.25 million acres is expected to offset slightly reduced yields to produce approximately 640,000 bales of cotton during 1973-74. This follows a year during which unfavorable weather resulted in the abandonment of nearly 20 percent of the area planted to cotton and the production of 580,000 bales, still well above the 1966-70 average of 460,000 bales.

Cotton production in **Colombia** increased 7 percent in 1972-73 to an estimated 625,000 bales, as a 23 percent expansion in planted acreage was more than adequate to offset a 14 percent decline in yields. For 1973-74 the outlook is for a decrease in production of 5 percent to a level of about 595,000 bales. This reduction follows a drop of 43 percent in the Central Zone crop as a serious drought cut back both plantings and yields, a loss only partially offset by increased plantings in the Northern Zone.

**Peru**'s lint production for 1972-73 is now placed at 320,000 bales, the lowest production in 24 years. Although this latest reduction in production is partly attributable to food losses in both Chira and Piura Valleys, the long-term stagnation is apparently the result of uncertainty over official cotton policy, the competition from and official preference for food crops, and mixed results in the technological implementation undertaken as a part of Peru's Agrarian Reform. Production for 1973-74 is expected to increase by over 20 percent due to more favorable growing conditions and the stimulus of current prices. Outturn for the current season is placed at 390,000 bales, reflecting 234,000 bales of Tangis (up 11 percent) and 156,000 bales of Pima (up 47 percent). Total acreage for 1973-74 is placed at 375,000 acres, up 50,000 acres from last season.

## Little Change in European Crop

European production of cotton is expected to increase only slightly despite a moderate reduction in Greece's crop.

The 1972-73 cotton harvest in **Greece** is now placed at 635,000 bales from an area of 410,000 acres for a corresponding yield of 743 pounds of lint per acre. The 1973-74 planted area is currently placed at 360,000 acres with production estimates of about 620,000 bales. This represents a production decline of about 2.5 percent from the previous year based on generally favorable weather conditions that followed the acreage reductions from the previous year.

Cotton production in **Spain** during the 1973-74 season is expected to reach 250,000 bales following the successful control of bollworm infestation and the official spring 1973 announcement supporting producer price incentives during the current season. Area planted to cotton is estimated at roughly 280,000 acres. This compares with 225,000 bales and 265,000 acres in 1972-73.

The 9,000 acres devoted to cotton production in **Italy** during the 1972-73 season, with a lint outturn of 4,000 bales, represented a 30 percent decrease from levels the previous season and follows the downward trend of recent years induced by insufficient direct payments per acre for cottonseed under the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy. Prices during calendar 1972 are, however, likely to induce some grower interest, but even these cannot compensate for the lack of adequate farm machinery and irrigation. The outlook for 1973-74 is for a rise in production to 5,000 bales from an area of 10,000 acres.

## Little Change in African Crop

Aside from increases in **Angola**, **Sudan**, and **Tanzania**, most cotton-producing countries in Africa show little change in cotton production in 1973-74. Overall production in Africa is expected to rise approximately 300,000 bales to 6.0 million.

Reports from **Egypt** indicate a promising outturn in both the Delta and Upper Egypt despite some scattered reports of third-generation leafworm infestation. Production for 1973-74 remains unchanged, however, at 2.4 million bales. Area devoted to cotton was up moderately to 1.66 million acres while yields are expected to decrease to 694 pounds per acre.

Production of cotton in **Angola** appears to have overcome drought-induced losses in 1972-73 when production was estimated at 80,000 bales. The current outturn is estimated at 120,000 bales on the same 200,000 acres planted last season.

From the standpoint of a 1968-72 average, production of cotton in the **Sudan** is expected to return to

more normal levels during 1973-74. An outturn of 1.1 million bales is forecast for the current season, up 200,000 bales from last year's crop, produced on roughly the same area of 1.2 million acres.

In **Tanzania**, production is anticipated at 350,000 bales, up substantially from 300,000 the previous year. The area planted to cotton remained unchanged at 500,000 acres, while yields should increase roughly 17 percent to 336 pounds of lint per acre. In **Nigeria**, higher prices for food crops at planting time reduced cotton acreage, with the result that 1973-74 production dropped 9 percent to approximately 190,000 bales.

## Decline in Middle East Production

Smaller aggregate cotton plantings of approximately 230,000 acres will probably result in a 5 percent drop in overall Middle East production in 1973-74. Gains in **Iran** were more than offset by reductions in **Turkey** and **Syria**.

In **Turkey** the 1973-74 cotton harvest is forecast at 2.3 million bales, as essentially unchanged yields combined with a drop in acreage of approximately 8 percent to reduce production from last season's 2.5 million bales. Field surveys indicate a total planted area this season of 1.7 million acres.

Production of cotton in **Iran** is placed at a record 1.0 million bales for 1973-74. Favorable weather in the principal growing area, the Caspian coast, increased yields to approximately 571 pounds of lint per acre while area planted to cotton at 840,000 acres, was unchanged. Yields this season were 60 percent over the 1966-70 average of 355 pounds per acre, reflecting official plans to boost cotton production primarily by efforts to increase yields and to assist producers with long-term, low-cost loans, and discount prices for fertilizer and insecticides.

**Syria** experienced rather significant declines in acreage in the rain-fed areas and production is expected to drop about 5 percent below last season's 735,000 bales. Area planted to cotton this year, down 14 percent from 1972-73, was about half a million acres.

In 1972-73 **Israel** achieved a production record of 185,000 bales of cotton lint on an unchanged area of 86,000 acres with corresponding yields of 1,033 pounds per acre. The outlook for 1973-74 indicates that a tight water situation will reduce overall yields by 126 pounds. This when combined with a 5 percent reduction in acreage, is expected to reduce production by 16 percent to approximately 155,000 bales.

## Far East Production Unchanged

Smaller acreage planted to cotton in Far Eastern countries about matched a slight increase in yields,

leaving 1973-74 production virtually unchanged at 8.6 million bales on 23.0 million acres.

Final official estimates place **Pakistan's** 1972-73 production at 3.2 million bales on 4.9 million acres. Although this represented a 3 percent increase in area, insect damage slightly reduced last year's crop from levels in 1971-72. For 1973-74 the outlook is less clear. Severe flooding in the Punjab and Sind regions (Pakistan's two major producing areas) has reduced Pakistan's current production below target levels. Estimates now place the crop at 2.9 million bales, 11 percent below last year's crop and 34 percent below the target level.

For 1973-74 summer monsoon rains in **India** have been beneficial and yield prospects are generally better than last season. Production forecasts now place outturn at 5.4 billion bales from an area of 18.6 million acres, slightly lower than last season's 19.0 million acres. The increased production of long staple cottons is a characteristic of this year's crop, especially on the West Coast and in the South where overall production increases of 22 and 17 percent, respectively, characterized the 1973-74 outturn. This marks the second year in a row that the production of long staple cottons has been a key feature of the Indian crop and reflects a conscious official policy designed to accelerate as rapidly as possible the domestic production of long staple varieties. For 1972-73 production is currently placed at 5.2 million bales, down considerably from the record 5.9 million bales produced a year earlier.

Preliminary indications for 1973-74 in **Thailand** indicate an area reduction of 22 percent, primarily in the major cotton producing provinces of Sukhothai, Topburi, and Saraburi. Yields should somewhat offset this reduction, however, and the production of approximately 85,000 bales is anticipated. Production of raw cotton in 1972-73 is placed at 95,000 bales from an area of 128,000 acres. This represents a drop of 35 percent from the previous season's production of 147,000 bales, primarily the result of reduced acreage.

**Australia's** cotton production during the 1972-73 season is now placed at 141,000 bales from a harvested area of about 108,000 acres. Heavy insect damage in the Namoi and Macguarie River Valleys and in Southern Queensland was primarily responsible for this considerable reduction from 192,000 bales in 1971-72. The outlook for 1973-74 is for plantings of about 95,000 to 100,000 acres with weather-favored production of about 200,000 bales.

### Communist Production Rises

Cotton production in Communist countries is expected to rise about 800,000 bales in 1973-74.

Aggregate production is placed at 18.6 million bales, up from 17.8 million last season.

Production in the **People's Republic of China** is expected to total 7.0 million bales, up an estimated 500,000 bales from the 1972-73 drought-reduced level. Last season's yields are expected to return to an approximately normal level of 311 pounds of lint per acre, still some 5 percent below average levels between 1966-70. Area in 1973-74 is placed at approximately 10.8 million acres, down somewhat from last season's 11.0 million, primarily due to increasing competition from food crops.

Reports from the **Soviet Union** indicate that 1973-74 production of raw cotton should reach 11.5 million bales, up 300,000 bales from last year and the highest on record. The area under cotton increased moderately to around 6.8 million acres in 1973-74, while yields should reach 812 pounds per acre. The outlook for cotton production in the Soviet Union is for further gradual increases in the level of production as irrigation plans and water management practices, mechanization of farm operations, and disease control measures are more widely applied.

### U.S. Production Reduced by Floods

According to the October 1 forecast, production of all U.S. cotton is placed at 13.1 million bales, down 4 percent from last season's 13.7 million. The estimate consists of 13.0 million bales of upland and 85,400 bales of American Pima. Primarily responsible for this reduced level of production was the drop in acreage planted to cotton following severe floods in the Mississippi Delta, although some losses were offset by increased plantings in Texas and California. Cotton acreage for the 1973-74 crop is placed at 12.4 million acres, down 600,000 acres from last season. Average yields should be slightly higher at 509 pounds of lint per acre.

Favorable world cotton prices, a growing demand for U.S. cotton, and applicable provisions of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 are likely to encourage farmers to plant a larger crop next year. The new legislation, which sets a national production goal of 14.8 million standard bales of 480 pounds net weight, establishes a preliminary loan rate of 25.26 cents per pound, applicable to Middling one-inch upland cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9) net weight, at average location in the United States.

Other principal features of the 1973 Act, which outlines the 1974 upland cotton program, include a target price of 38 cents per pound for 1974 and 1975, the elimination of any set-aside requirement for 1974 crop cotton, and a limit of \$20,000 on total payments which an individual can receive annually under cotton and other applicable commodity programs. Loans

available to program cooperators for different individual qualities will be based on the Middling one-inch rate, after adjustment to the quality Strict Low Middling 1-1/16 inches—the new base quality adopted for spot and futures price quotation purposes.

Changes in the 1974 American Pima Cotton Program include a marketing quota of 108,400 bales, an acreage allotment of 117,719 acres, an average support price of 49.72 cents per pound, and a payment rate per pound of 10.86 cents.

The Commodity Credit Corporation resale price will be 115 percent of the loan plus reasonable carry-

ing charges. The loan and payment rate for 1974 is 60.58 cents, which is 65 percent of the October 1973 parity of 93.20 cents.

With regard to future ELS programs, a move is currently being launched in Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture to sharply revise the Government's role along the lines of the new programs for feed grains, wheat, and upland cotton. Under the new proposals, planting limitations would be scrapped making growers totally dependent on market income in years when prices for their crops equaled statutory target prices.

COTTON: Area, Yield, and Production in Specified Countries, Average 1966-70, Annual 1972 and 1973 <sup>1/</sup>

Region and Country	Area			Yield			Production <sup>2/</sup>		
	Ave 1966-70	1972	1973 <sup>3/</sup>	Ave 1966-70	1972	1973 <sup>3/</sup>	Ave 1966-70	1972	1973 <sup>3/</sup>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
El Salvador.....	125	210	240	768	732	730	200	320	365
Guatemala.....	204	220	260	715	927	868	304	425	470
Honduras.....	23	18	20	584	533	672	28	20	28
Mexico.....	1,519	1,235	1,090	626	696	683	1,980	1,790	1,550
Nicaragua.....	300	365	400	650	618	690	406	470	575
United States.....	9,986	12,984	12,371	463	507	509	9,629	13,702	13,123
Other.....	64	51	51	182	103	104	24	11	11
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	12,221	15,083	14,432	494	533	536	12,371	16,738	16,172
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	900	1,099	1,250	245	253	246	460	580	640
Bolivia.....	21	150	150	549	512	512	24	160	160
Brazil.....	6,000	5,850	5,700	214	242	244	2,680	2,950	2,900
Colombia.....	534	665	613	474	451	466	527	625	595
Ecuador.....	44	60	55	251	200	218	23	25	25
Paraguay.....	109	235	250	203	245	240	46	120	125
Peru.....	450	325	375	455	473	497	427	320	390
Venezuela.....	117	140	140	258	274	257	63	80	75
Other.....	3	2	2	160	240	240	1	1	1
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	8,178	8,526	8,533	250	274	276	4,251	4,861	4,911
EUROPE:									
Albania.....	76	60	60	208	240	240	33	30	30
Bulgaria.....	114	95	100	299	278	288	71	55	60
Greece.....	346	410	360	610	743	827	440	635	620
Italy.....	20	9	10	216	213	240	9	4	5
Spain.....	366	250	270	409	432	444	312	225	250
Yugoslavia.....	27	25	25	249	230	269	14	12	14
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	949	849	825	445	543	570	879	961	979
U.S.S.R.....	6,260	6,758	6,800	732	796	812	9,540	11,200	11,500
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	131	200	200	264	192	288	72	80	120
Cameroon.....	228	200	200	196	168	168	93	70	70
Central African Republic.....	284	300	300	142	128	128	84	80	80
Chad.....	768	800	800	116	102	102	186	170	170
Egypt.....	1,694	1,610	1,660	620	716	694	2,187	2,400	2,400
Kenya.....	111	128	128	95	94	98	22	25	26
Malawi.....	106	100	110	113	120	131	25	25	30
Morocco.....	44	42	40	305	434	480	28	38	40
Mozambique.....	942	950	950	98	101	101	192	200	200
Nigeria.....	900	850	800	130	116	114	244	205	190
Rhodesia.....	184	250	250	370	384	432	142	200	225
South Africa, Republic of.....	100	110	110	370	349	349	77	80	80
Sudan.....	1,230	1,230	1,200	398	351	440	1,019	900	1,100
Tanzania.....	495	500	500	297	288	336	306	300	350
Uganda.....	2,055	2,500	2,500	81	67	62	345	350	325
Zaire (Congo, K.).....	435	550	575	83	100	100	75	115	120
Other.....	726	854	880	201	283	279	304	303	512
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	10,433	11,174	11,203	249	247	259	5,401	5,741	6,038
ASIA:									
Afghanistan.....	300	300	300	179	192	192	112	120	120
Burma.....	408	400	400	73	90	90	62	75	75
China, People's Republic of.....	11,360	11,000	10,800	329	284	311	7,780	6,500	7,000
India.....	19,320	19,000	18,600	120	130	139	4,830	5,150	5,400
Iran.....	860	840	840	355	546	571	636	955	1,000
Iraq.....	117	150	150	234	208	208	57	65	65
Israel.....	74	86	82	960	1,033	907	148	185	155
Korea, Republic of.....	44	32	32	218	270	270	20	18	18
Pakistan.....	4,291	4,968	4,200	264	312	331	2,364	3,225	2,900
Southern Yemen.....	37	35	40	234	274	240	18	20	20
Syria.....	638	580	500	501	608	672	666	735	700
Thailand.....	205	128	100	262	356	408	112	95	85
Turkey.....	1,634	1,880	1,730	542	637	638	1,844	2,495	2,300
Other.....	110	136	136	201	184	184	46	52	52
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	39,398	39,535	37,910	228	239	252	18,695	19,690	19,890
OCEANIA:									
Australia.....	74	108	100	765	627	960	118	141	200
Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	74	108	100	765	627	960	118	141	200
Total Foreign Non-Communist Countries <sup>4/</sup> .....	49,648	51,071	49,409	236	262	270	24,384	27,827	27,909
Total Communist Countries <sup>4/</sup> .....	17,879	17,978	17,825	468	475	501	17,442	17,803	18,608
World Total <sup>4/</sup> .....	77,513	82,033	79,805	319	347	359	51,455	59,332	59,640

<sup>1/</sup> Harvest season beginning August 1.

<sup>2/</sup> Bales of 480 lb. net.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4/</sup> As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

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November 1973

## Higher Cotton Consumption and Textile Exports Reduce Brazil's Exports of Raw Cotton<sup>1</sup>

Current indications are that production of cotton in Brazil will be essentially the same in 1973-74 as in 1972-73 but that exports of raw cotton will decline as a result of increased mill consumption of cotton stemming largely from bigger cotton textile exports. Numerous observers of the Brazilian cotton situation expect that this pattern will apply generally over the next several years despite the fact that Brazilian cotton farmers have from time to time demonstrated their ability to greatly expand or reduce cotton production over periods of but a few years if conditions appeared to warrant such a change.

At first glance the prospect of declining exports of raw cotton from Brazil may be received as good news by farmers in the United States and other cotton exporting countries. However, if countries importing the cotton textiles from Brazil reduce their cotton mill consumption by an equivalent amount, the seeming benefit to other cotton exporting countries may be offset.

### Consumption and Exports

Mill consumption of cotton in Brazil in 1973-74 is currently estimated at 1,600,000 bales, an increase of 130,000 bales or 9 percent over the 1972-73 consumption of 1,470,000 bales. This general rate of increase is expected to continue for several years, at least. Some expect it to be sustained for the remainder of the 1970's.

According to a recent report, textile exports in 1971, 1972, and 1973 "have become the success story of Brazil's textile industry." It was reported

that "new and important footholds have been gained in markets overseas and profits from exports—initially marginal—have now become quite substantial. Many factors are reported to have helped shape the export drive. The Government of Brazil has played an important role by actively promoting industrial re-equipment and modernization, authorizing the transfer from abroad of complete plants for the manufacture of products destined to the export trade, offering a vast array of fiscal and other incentives....These and other Government of Brazil measures have helped make Brazilian textiles competitive on world markets, in terms both of quality and prices."<sup>2</sup>

Brazilian exports of textiles have expanded from nearly 41,000 metric tons in 1970 to over 92,000 metric tons in 1972 and the increase is continuing. (See Table 1.) It is not possible to determine precisely how much of this is cotton textiles because a number of classifications are not broken down by fiber. However, cotton yarn and cotton cloth are shown separately. Cotton yarn exports increased from nearly 6,000 metric tons in 1970 to over 19,000 metric tons in 1972 and cotton cloth exports increased from nearly 8,000 metric tons in 1970 to over 18,000 tons in 1972. Garments showed an even more spectacular jump, increasing from under 2,000 tons in 1970 to over 9,000 tons 2 years later, and it is believed safe to conclude that cotton garments represent a sizable portion of garment exports in both periods.

In addition to export incentives for textiles the Brazilian Government also pursues policies which assure domestic mills adequate raw materials. Toward this end the Government has taken steps to assure

<sup>1</sup>This circular prepared by Horace G. Porter supplements rather than supersedes the more comprehensive report *Cotton in Brazil* FAS M-232 dated August 1971. It updates a number of statistical series contained in the earlier report.

<sup>2</sup>Department of State Airgram A67 from São Paulo: "Industrial Outlook Report: Brazilian Textile Industry—Calendar Year 1972 and First Half of 1973" dated August 31, 1973.

mills that the cotton they will need will be available. Furthermore, in keeping with the Government policy to hold the current rate of inflation within the target level of not more than 12 percent in the current year, steps have also been taken to keep the rapidly rising level of world cotton prices from putting undue pressure upon the cost of cotton to domestic mills and of cotton textiles to consumers.

This concern over spiraling lint cotton prices and the strong export demand led CACEX, the Foreign Trade Division of the Bank of Brazil, to suspend export registration of South Brazilian cotton in mid-August for the second time in 1973. Following the mid-August action there were some allocations but with the issuance of CACEX Announcement No. 448 on October 19, 1973, CACEX suspended all cotton exports from South Brazil until March 31, 1974, except shipments already licensed under quotas authorized for October.

The same CACEX announcement provided that exports of cotton from Northeast Brazil will be limited to 5,000 metric tons during November and stated that export quotas for shipments after November have not been established and will depend upon the behavior of prices in the domestic market.

## Cotton Production

Brazil's 1972-73 cotton crop totaled 2,950,000 bales or 6 percent below 1971-72. In 1973-74 estimated production will be 2,900,000 bales. This is essentially the same as last season, but the composition of this production has changed a good bit more than the aggregate production. For example, South Brazilian production is expected to decline from 2,065,000 bales to 1,935,000 bales, but this will be largely offset by an increase in the Northeast from 885,000 bales to an estimated 965,000 bales.

**South Brazil.** The drop in South Brazilian cotton production reflects a slight reduction in acreage but not nearly as much of a drop as had appeared likely before the sharp rise in prices after the 1972-73 crop was harvested.

Soybean acreage will probably expand some at the expense of cotton in Paraná but in São Paulo the expansion of soybeans will be largely in the "cerrado" areas of the State. Cotton acreage which is not a factor in cerrado areas will be generally maintained. Neither is any net change in cotton acreage expected in Minas Gerais or in Mato Grosso.

However, cotton acreage will decline in Goias where production in 1972-73 was very disappointing. Yields should average considerably higher in 1973-74 than in 1972-73 in Goias where they were severely curtailed last year, but it is doubtful if yields in the other southern cotton producing States can be main-

tained in 1973-74 at the record levels achieved with the aid of unusually favorable weather in 1972-73.

In mid-July 1973, the Government of Brazil announced new and higher support prices for cotton in South Brazil. Even though the increase for cotton represented a larger percentage increase than that accorded soybeans, the prevailing opinion was that in the case of both crops market prices were sufficiently above support prices to make the latter of little practical significance so far as guiding production in the current crop year. Similarly, the strong market price situation for cotton in the State of São Paulo tended to obscure the impact that might otherwise have been associated with the equalization and levying of the value added tax (ICM) as it applies to domestic and export sales of cotton; heretofore it has not been operative in São Paulo.

**Machine Picking Developments.** For several years farm labor has been relatively scarce and wages relatively high, especially in the State of São Paulo. The difficulty of obtaining sufficient hand pickers at reasonable prices has affected cotton acreage adversely and is reflected in individual farmer's decisions on the area to be devoted to cotton and other crops. Some cotton leaders, especially those connected with the Central Agricultural Cooperative at Campinas and Luiz de Queiroz School of Agriculture of Piracicaba, have concluded that consideration should be given to possible widescale use of mechanical cotton pickers, which it was felt could lead to lower production and harvesting costs and make it feasible for farmers to devote more available land to cotton than is feasible under conditions of complete reliance upon hand pickers.

With these considerations in mind, a few used mechanical cotton pickers were imported in 1971 and the Cooperative built a new gin equipped to handle machine picked cotton. Ten used pickers were imported in 1972, and in 1973 an additional 49 new machines were imported. The indications are that most of these pickers were used well below their normal capacity during the 1973 harvest season. For the most part the pickers have gone into some of the best cotton producing zones of São Paulo—Leme, Ribeirão Preto, Descalvado, Araraquara, and Campinas; as well as in the Ituiutaba region of Minas Gerais and the Itumbiara and Santa Helena areas of Goias.

Brazilian experience confirms what has been found out elsewhere—namely, that successful use of mechanical pickers depends in part on the manner in which all pre-harvest operations are carried out and on how cotton is handled after picking. It is also apparent that handpicked cotton can be successfully produced in many fields that are inherently unsuited for machine picking.

It would appear that in parts of South Brazil some farmers are now obtaining the preliminary experience with machine harvesting which will enable many farmers to decide whether, when all factors are considered, machine picking can play a constructive role in their farming operations. If the answer is in the affirmative, changes, if any, can then be made in the area devoted to various crops.

It is difficult to project the rate of adoption of such expensive and new technology so far as Brazil is concerned. Most cotton leaders appear to think the impact of the mechanical cotton picker on cotton production in South Brazil would be very small, at most, during the next several years.

**Northeast Brazil.** The Northeast is expecting a record crop of 965,000 bales in 1973-74. Of this amount the State of Ceara is expected to account for 367,000 bales, Paraiba 184,000, Pernambuco 156,000, Rio Grande do Norte 138,000 bales, and other States, the remaining 120,000 bales. Cotton plantings have been expanding moderately since the end of the drought which caused a severe crop failure in 1970-71.

The importance of cotton in the agricultural economy of the Northeast is indicated by a recent study by SUDENE (Superintendency for Northeast Development). It concluded that cotton accounts for 23 percent of the income of the agricultural sector—crops and livestock combined—and is planted on 27 percent of the area under cultivation in the Northeast. Data by States are as follows:

State	Percent of Cultivated Area Planted to Cotton	Cotton's Contrib- ution as Percent of Agricultural Income
Rio Grande do Norte	54.1	50.0
Paraiba	45.4	43.8
Ceara	37.3	40.4
Pernambuco	29.8	19.4
Piaui	18.8	17.4
Maranhao	17.8	14.1
Alagoas	13.3	13.1
Sergipe	14.4	7.4
Bahia	6.8	4.0
Northeast Brazil	27.3	23.3

Acreage of both annual and perennial cottons have increased, but perennial cotton remains more important—accounting for about 70 percent of total cotton production in the Northeast. In this zone the annual cottons are grown in the areas that normally have enough moisture to produce a reasonable crop of Upland cotton. In drier areas of the zone, perennial

cotton is the major cash crop since it roots sufficiently deep to live through the long dry periods that are a normal part of the weather pattern in the Northeast and can even survive the long droughts that occur from time to time.

Over the years there appears to have been far less accomplished in improving both the perennial and annual cottons grown in Northeast Brazil than in improving the annual cottons in South Brazil. This comment refers both to the inherent characteristics of the varieties and to improvements in production practices. Currently, however, work is underway which some think will make significant contributions to cotton production in both the annual and perennial cotton areas of the Northeast.

Several close observers of the cotton situation in the Northeast report that some of the efforts to develop "earliness" in the perennial cottons may be starting to "pay off." There are reports that some of the earlier cottons have sharply higher yields,<sup>3</sup> while fully maintaining fiber quality. One such early maturing variety being developed at the University of Ceara may soon be released for commercial production, according to reports.

Considerable interest exists in cotton circles in a fairly new organization entitled The Northeast Institute for the Development of Cotton and Oilseeds, (INFAOL). Headquartered in Recife, the organization has numerous demonstration farms located in both the annual and perennial cotton growing areas of the Northeast.

The able technical staff of this organization is careful to employ only production practices considered well within the means of the rank and file of cotton farmers. On the demonstration fields that were visited in the annual cotton areas, the practices observed included use of the best readily available seed, proper spacing, planting on the contour, rows designed to make maximum use of available moisture, reasonable levels of fertilization, prudent application of insecticides, careful control of grass and weeds, and growing no other crop in mixed culture with the cotton except windbreak rows of corn or grain sorghum. In the drier areas the demonstration farms for perennial cotton would presumably place less emphasis on insect control and fertilization because indications are that the economic returns from these practices are normally expected to be considerably lower in the perennial cotton areas.

Although one cannot be certain what the future will hold, there are brighter prospects than for many years that within a very few years a significant breakthrough may be achieved in the Northeast. These would encompass both the development of dependable and

<sup>3</sup>Both in the first year of production and over the normal productive period of 5 to 7 years.

higher yielding varieties of annual and perennial cottons and production practices which, if followed, would raise yields and make cotton a more profitable crop in both the Mata (annual) and Sertao-Serido (perennial) areas.

Even if this were to materialize, as all who are interested in the economic development of the Northeast hope will be the case, there will still remain the big job of getting many thousands of farmers for whom cotton is a small but important source of cash income to adopt the improved production practices. Although only time will tell, the leaders of INFAOL appear convinced that the mobilization and organization of the entire agricultural leadership in the Northeast, at the Federal, State, and local levels—both public and private—will be sufficient to induce farmers to break away from their traditional subsistence practices.

Even so, the very nature of farming in the Northeast is such that year-to-year changes are never likely to be spectacular except in a drought year or the year thereafter. Even in the annual cotton areas where alternatives to cotton do exist, weather and farming results are sufficiently uncertain to discourage farmers from making drastic shifts in acreage from 1 year to the next. In perennial cotton areas cotton has few if

any alternatives as a cash crop. Even so, sudden and sizable shifts in cotton acreage normally do not occur, in part because any given field is planted only every 5 to 7 years. Thus, only a fraction of the acreage could be immediately devoted to a new variety—however good it might be—in any given year and it would take at least several years to accomplish a general changeover to any new variety even where farmers were willing to make a change.

Traditionally, each State in the Northeast has had the privilege of developing quality standards for its products if it cared to do so. The result has been some lack of uniformity between cottons that carried the same description. Although progress has been slow the time has now come for one set of official standards for perennial cotton for all Northeastern states. These standards have been developed by the São Paulo Cotton Exchange in cooperation with the various Government officials and commercial interests, and it is expected they will be adopted before the end of 1973. The new standards will cover the dominant types that in the aggregate normally represent about 95 percent of the perennial cotton moving in commercial channels.

TABLE 1: EXPORTS OF TEXTILES FROM BRAZIL, CALENDAR YEARS 1970-72

Item	1970			1971			1972		
	Quantity Metric Tons	FOB Value US Dollars	Quantity Metric Tons						
Manufactured Textile Raw Materials, Total.	5,051	6,983	4,553	6,032	6,164	10,521			
Yarns and Filaments, Total.....	7,991	13,346	10,946	19,959	28,029	46,143			
( 5,944 )	( 5,765 )	( 6,541 )	( 6,813 )	( 19,239 )	( 22,782 )				
Cotton Yarn.....	11,358	13,269	15,682	20,656	28,918	46,702			
Cloth, Total.....	( 7,923 )	( 8,898 )	( 9,036 )	( 11,052 )	( 18,361 )	( 25,815 )			
Cotton Cloth.....	14,364	3,176	15,695	3,208	19,934	5,250			
Miscellaneous, Total.....	1,968	5,053	3,747	12,869	9,121	36,812			
Garments--Confection, Total.....									
All Textiles, Total.....	40,732	41,827	50,623	62,724	92,166	145,428			
Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Cloth, Total.....	13,867	14,663	15,577	17,865	37,600	48,597			
Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth as Percentage of Total Exports of Textiles .	34	35	31	28	41	33			

Based on Official Brazilian Foreign Trade Data.

TABLE 2: BRAZIL'S COTTON EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY BY DESTINATION

Country of Destination	Average						Year Beginning August 1		
	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970	1971	1972 1/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Argentina.....	1	3/	1,000 bales 2/	1	1				
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	14	11	54	76	40	67	3/	63	31
Bulgaria.....	0	0	1	21	1	63	0	0	0
Canada.....	4	3/	3/	5	3	11	6	0	0
China, People's Republic of 4/.....	13	6	1	3/	0	0	5	0	0
China, Republic of 4/.....	3/	6	8	55	173	85	92	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	70	27	74	84	27	60	29	0	0
France.....	5/	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0
Germany, East 5/.....	106	56	201	250	70	136	46	0	0
Germany, West.....	26	23	86	97	49	49	46	0	0
Hong Kong.....	3	7	8	14	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary.....	43	15	17	62	26	74	30	0	0
Italy.....	130	127	127	205	302	316	84	0	0
Japan.....	26	13	101	112	56	86	25	0	0
Netherlands.....	3/	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines.....	6	21	6	5	0	31	3	0	0
Poland.....	11	1	1	1	1	31	51	0	0
Portugal.....	0	0	5	4	0	14	5	0	0
Romania.....	1	2	26	66	76	76	53	0	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	44	21	24	35	17	48	8	0	0
Spain.....	13	7	6	4	20	13	5	0	0
Sweden.....	2	3/	5	6	2	8	5	0	0
Switzerland.....	0	0	4	19	45	47	32	0	0
Thailand.....	0	0	0	53	15	50	24	0	0
United Kingdom.....	150	43	1	3/	0	2	1	0	0
United States.....	1	9	9	2	12	19	14	0	0
Uruguay.....	0	0	85	32	0	0	1	0	0
USSR.....	9	9	5	3/	3/	2	1	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	38	14	11	37	38	121	53	0	0
Other Countries.....									
Total.....	725	419	950	1297	1011	1409	640		

1/ Aug-Mar. 2/Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Republic of China prior to Jan. 1, 1953. 5/ Included in West Germany prior to 1952.

TABLE 3: PRICE OF BRAZILIAN TYPE 5 COTTON IN SAO PAULO,  
BY MONTHS AUGUST 1964-OCTOBER 1973

Months	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
: - - - - - Cents per pound - - - - -										
:										
August.....	15.34	22.50	19.75	21.99	24.04	20.16	26.84	29.62	26.02	52.83
September...	17.44	22.50	19.75	23.17	22.33	20.29	27.50	30.08	24.49	53.62
October.....	17.47	22.74	19.81	24.96	22.12	20.28	27.39	29.07	25.28	63.00
November....	16.70	24.35	20.72	28.87	22.92	21.55	30.99	30.01	27.68	
December....	16.15	21.13	21.38	30.13	21.42	21.41	31.70	31.60	28.75	
January.....	20.41	21.07	23.51	26.93	19.79	21.12	31.28	32.96	30.35	
February....	20.66	20.77	20.87	26.93	19.53	20.85	31.37	32.98	30.28	
March.....	20.61	19.77	21.28	26.20	17.43	20.86	28.52	31.72	30.73	
April.....	19.66	19.75	21.28	24.17	19.43	21.87	27.52	30.32	34.80	
May.....	20.47	19.84	21.45	22.76	19.89	23.17	27.95	30.24	37.43	
June.....	22.43	19.88	21.59	22.73	20.08	24.33	29.75	28.67	38.55	
July.....	22.68	19.70	21.62	23.44	20.16	25.13	28.62	28.39	43.00	
Average...	19.17	21.17	21.08	25.19	20.76	21.75	29.12	30.47	31.45	
:										

Source: Revista dos Mercados and other reports of Bolsa de Mercadorias de Sao Paulo and from FAS Cotton Division.

TABLE 4: PRICE OF BRAZILIAN TYPE 5 COTTON, C.I.F. LIVERPOOL,  
BY MONTHS AUGUST 1964-AUGUST 1973

Months	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
:----- Cents per pound -----:										
:-----										
August.....	25.79	26.75	23.89	25.43	26.48	22.75	27.25	32.59	30.31	62.08
September...	26.01	---	23.51	26.83	26.11	22.65	27.25	33.12	28.38	
October.....	26.10	---	23.27	27.55	26.00	22.87	---	33.05	29.44	
November....	26.07	26.14	23.30	28.57	25.75	23.65	28.81	33.46	32.10	
December....	26.19	25.68	25.00	29.77	25.10	24.08	29.21	35.88	33.78	
January.....	26.10	25.12	25.47	30.88	23.50	24.43	28.97	38.24	35.65	
February....	26.03	24.78	26.13	29.51	23.00	24.10	29.70	37.32	37.00	
March.....	26.04	24.88	25.66	27.99	22.90	24.65	30.46	35.40	37.55	
April.....	26.12	24.91	25.17	27.06	22.90	25.50	30.60	34.75	40.31	
May.....	26.50	24.61	24.77	26.50	23.55	25.83	31.62	34.88	43.15	
June.....	26.75	24.23	25.08	26.40	23.00	26.31	32.38	32.98	45.19	
July.....	26.76	24.01	25.15	26.82	22.95	27.05	31.89	32.82	53.88	
Average...	26.20	25.11	24.70	27.78	24.27	24.49	29.83	34.54	37.23	
:-----										

Source: Cotton Outlook - Liverpool, England.







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December 1973

## OCTOBER EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM SEPTEMBER LEVEL

U.S. cotton exports totaled 259,000 running bales in October, bringing the cumulative total for the first 3 months (August-October) of the 1973-74 season to 854,000 bales. Although the October total dropped slightly from September 1973 shipments of 266,000 bales, the August-October cumulative total was the highest since the 1966-67 season when exports reached 995,000 bales and the fourth highest total in almost 15 years. October shipments represented a 36 percent increase from the same month last year, while current 3-month cumulative exports were almost 160 percent above the 331,000 bales exported during the same period in 1972.

Shipments to European destinations in October totaled 35,000 bales and represented 14 percent of the total. This contrasts with 22,000 bales representing approximately 1 percent of the total in 1972. Seven markets among the European group accounted for just over 90 percent of the month's total to this area. October shipments to these destinations, with their shares of the European market in parentheses, were: West Germany 11,800 bales (33 percent), Switzerland 6,700 bales (19 percent), the United Kingdom 6,200 bales (18 percent), Sweden 2,200 bales (6 percent), Italy 2,100 bales (6 percent), France 2,000 bales (6 percent), and Spain 1,200 bales (3 percent).

Exports to all European destinations in the period August-October totaled 107,000 bales, more than triple those in the same months in 1972. Shipments were larger to virtually every European country.

October shipments to non-European destinations totaled 224,000 bales and represented approximately 86 percent of the month's total. This contrasts with 169,000 bales in the same period in 1972, representing almost 90 percent of the total. In the non-European area, seven designated markets accounted for 94 percent of the area's monthly shipments. October exports to these destinations, with their shares of the non-European market in parentheses, were: Taiwan 69,400 bales (31 percent), South Korea 42,000 bales (19 percent), Canada 28,000 bales (12 percent), Japan 23,000 bales (10 percent), Hong Kong 20,000 bales (9 percent), the Philippines 19,000 bales (9 percent), and Thailand 10,000 bales (4 percent).

Exports to all non-European destinations in the period August-October 1973 totaled 747,000 bales—nearly a 150 percent increase from the same period last year. Except for Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and South Vietnam, shipments to every country in this group were larger than in the same period in 1972.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1966-70,  
ANNUAL 1971-73

Destinations	(In thousands of running bales)				
	Average : 1971		1972		Year beginning August 1
	1966-70	1971	1972	Aug-Oct	1973
Austria.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Belgium.....	38	41	70	1	3
Denmark.....	4	4	3	(1/)	0
Finland.....	7	3	7	(1/)	1
France.....	98	35	141	4	12
Germany, West.....	77	77	177	11	28
Greece.....	8	5	20	(1/)	(1/)
Italy.....	136	121	172	4	12
Netherlands.....	28	30	46	(1/)	3
Norway.....	5	3	8	1	2
Poland.....	62	38	58	1	1
Portugal.....	5	18	26	0	1
Romania.....	21	44	72	0	(1/)
Spain.....	7	38	107	(1/)	3
Sweden.....	53	11	33	1	9
Switzerland.....	44	32	86	4	15
United Kingdom.....	92	63	88	2	15
Yugoslavia.....	52	0	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	5	8	3	1	2
Total Europe.....	743	571	1,117	30	107
Algeria.....	17	13	6	0	0
Australia.....	8	5	0	0	0
Bangladesh.....	0	0	114	40	0
Canada.....	204	312	249	40	81
Chile.....	1	1	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	(2/)	534	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	0	0	0	13
Ethiopia.....	9	0	2	0	0
Ghana.....	23	19	36	0	2
Hong Kong.....	186	48	193	14	55
India.....	255	101	(1/)	(1/)	0
Indonesia.....	154	227	203	24	14
Israel.....	2	0	8	(1/)	1
Jamaica.....	2	3	2	0	0
Japan.....	879	726	(2/)	1,039	23
Khmer, Republic of.....	1	12	22	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	423	489	572	97	190
Malaysia.....	6	8	19	1	2
Morocco.....	24	23	20	1	2
Pakistan.....	9	2	(1/)	(1/)	0
Philippines.....	138	127	153	15	47
Singapore.....	6	5	16	0	6
South Africa.....	19	8	17	1	4
Taiwan.....	322	288	356	16	180
Thailand.....	85	109	185	9	61
Tunisia.....	7	0	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	2	2	(1/)	(1/)	0
Vietnam, South.....	73	109	124	19	1
Zaire 3/.....	9	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	15	21	13	1	(1/)
Total.....	3,622	3,229	5,000	331	854

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ U.S. Census figures have been adjusted to reflect 224,453 bales exported to the People's Republic of China rather than to Japan.

3/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.



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## WORLD SUPPLY AND DEMAND SITUATION

### Summary

Record production and consumption will mark the world cotton situation for the second successive year in 1973-74 (August-July). Strong demand and high prices for all agricultural products have induced farmers in many foreign producing countries to shift land out of cotton to competing crops, and in the United States acreage is down because of flooding. However, an expected sharp increase in yields due to vastly improved weather conditions over those a year earlier should permit the harvest of a world cotton crop of 59.9 million bales, about 1 percent larger than the 1972-73 crop of 59.3 million bales (480 lb. net). The slightly higher production along with larger beginning stocks makes world supplies of 83.2 million bales for 1973-74 the largest ever. This record supply will be met by sharply increased demand, as consumption is expected to rise to 58.3 million bales from 56.7 million a year earlier. Despite the stock building activity most major importing countries engaged in during the 1972-73 season, trade is expected to remain near the record of about 20.7 million bales set last season. U.S. exports are estimated at 6 million bales, up from 5.3 million exported last season. Thus, world stocks at the beginning of next season should increase substantially for the third consecutive year.

Manmade fiber production continued to expand in 1972 and early 1973, but at a slower rate than in other recent years. During the fall of 1973, with the worsening of the petrochemical shortage, several manmade fiber producers have announced reductions in fiber deliveries. The smaller supply of man-made fibers may well further increase the world-wide demand for natural fibers.

In the face of the very volatile and uncertain supply situation, world cotton prices soared during 1972-73 and the current season, reaching the highest levels in history.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports by areas,  
seasons beginning August 1

		(In millions of bales of 480 lb. net)										
		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Item and Area												
Beginning stocks												
United States	12.4	14.3	16.9	12.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.3	4.1	3.7	
Foreign non-Communist	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.6	7.1	7.3	6.0	6.9	7.4	7.8	
Exporting countries	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.8	7.9	8.7	
Communist countries	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	
Foreign total	13.0	13.7	13.9	14.5	15.5	16.1	15.4	15.5	17.7	19.2	20.6	
World total 1/	25.4	28.0	30.8	27.0	22.0	22.6	21.2	19.8	21.0	23.3	24.3	
Production												
United States 2/	15.2	14.9	9.9	7.2	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	13.7	13.1		
Foreign non-Communist	23.0	23.6	22.8	24.0	26.1	26.0	23.3	28.0	27.8	27.9		
Communist countries	14.7	15.9	17.0	17.6	17.0	16.3	18.5	18.6	17.8	18.9		
Foreign total	37.7	39.5	39.8	41.6	43.1	42.3	41.8	46.6	45.6	46.8		
World total 1/	52.9	54.4	49.7	48.8	54.1	52.3	52.2	57.0	59.3	59.9		
Consumption												
United States	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5		
Foreign non-Communist	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.4	10.0		
Exporting countries	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.4	20.2		
Communist countries	16.4	17.5	18.4	19.1	18.7	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.6		
Foreign total	41.3	42.4	43.8	44.8	45.3	45.9	46.5	47.6	48.9	50.8		
World total	50.5	51.9	53.3	53.8	53.5	53.9	54.6	55.8	56.7	58.3		
Exports												
United States	4.2	3.0	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.3	6.0		
Foreign non-Communist 3/	10.7	11.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.2	12.1	12.4	11.6		
Communist countries	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0		
Foreign total	12.7	13.9	13.2	12.9	13.9	14.6	13.7	14.9	15.4	14.6		
World total	16.9	16.9	18.0	17.3	16.7	17.5	17.6	18.3	20.7	20.6		
Exports, net, non-Communist to Communist	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.2		

1/ Excludes estimated cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

2/ In-season ginnings plus city crop.

3/ Includes small quantities re-exported.

December 11, 1973

## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

Estimates of world cotton production in 1973-74 point to a total outturn of 59.9 million bales. The net increase of 600,000 bales over the 1972-73 harvest will result from a 1.1 million bale rise in Communist countries' production, and an additional 100,000 bales in foreign non-Communist countries, offset by a 600,000 bale decrease in the U.S. crop which, as of December 1, was forecast at 13.1 million bales.

After a very substantial increase in acreage planted to cotton in 1972, total area under cotton fell back again in 1973 to roughly 80 million acres, a figure which nonetheless remains higher than the 1966-70 average of 77.5 million. Foreign non-Communist countries took the greatest loss, from 51.2 million to about 49.8 million in 1973--the result of fewer acres planted, in Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Turkey, and India, and of floods in Pakistan. Regionally, Asia (including the People's Republic of China) is probably experiencing the greatest decline, of 1.6 million acres, while North America (excluding the United States) and Europe will show smaller declines, and Africa and South America, small net increases. Area in Communist countries is also expected to have decreased to 17.8 million acres from almost 18 million: pressure from food crops reduced area in the People's Republic of China by about 200,000 acres, while a small aggregate increase of roughly 50,000 acres occurred in the USSR and Eastern Europe. The United States proved no exception to the general decline, losing roughly 900,000 acres from last year's total, much of which was not planted because of the Delta floods; total harvested area will probably come to only 12.4 million acres in 1973-74, which represents a drop of 600,000 acres from the preceding year.

### Foreign Production Reverses Decline of Previous Season in 1973-74

The 1973-74 harvests of the major foreign producing countries should amount to 46.8 million bales, 1.2 million above 1972-73. The 100,000 bales which foreign non-Communist countries will produce in excess of last year's outturn of 27.8 million bales result from important increases in Central America, India, Iran, East Africa and the Sudan, offset by decreases in Mexico, Brazil, Turkey and Pakistan. Major increases totaling 1.1 million bales are expected in Communist production. They will result from a return to more normal yields in the People's Republic of China after last season's drought, and a 600,000 bale increase to a fourth record crop in as many years in the USSR.

In 1972-73, however, foreign outturn was down about 1 million bales from the preceding season. Since acreage was above that of the previous season, the shortfall was with few exceptions the result of weather-reduced yields: both drought and excessive rains were at fault. The net loss in non-Communist countries amounted to only 200,000 bales. Very substantial

increases in Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Greece, Egypt, Turkey and especially Iran were offset by an even greater total decrease in Brazil, Peru, Angola, the Sudan, Australia, and most of all, India. The net decline in production in the major Communist producer nations was more substantial: the disastrous drought in the People's Republic of China destroyed an estimated 1.1 million bales, resulting in an outturn of only 6.5 million bales on 11 million acres. Even the 300,000 bale increase in the Soviet Union due to significantly better yields on 100,000 fewer acres could not offset China's sharply reduced yields.

#### U.S. Production Slides

Production in the United States is estimated at 13.1 million bales for the 1973-74 season. This represents a drop of about 600,000 bales from last year's outturn which showed a sizeable increase from the previous season and thus more than compensated for shortfalls in foreign production. The drop in output anticipated in the 1973-74 season is acreage related as the projected average yields will be up slightly to 508 pounds per acre, compared with 507 pounds last season--largely the result of better harvesting weather this year. The million acre decline in Delta cotton acreage, due to flooding, was partially offset by increased planting in the Far West and the Texas plains and also by high yields in the Delta region itself (555 pounds compared with 539 last season). While the 1973-74 crop is not expected to reach a record level, production remains at a higher level than during the late sixties, encouraged in part by more liberal set-aside regulations in the upland cotton program and the elimination of the set-aside for the current season.

#### WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

World cotton consumption has continued to rise despite the spectacular rise in cotton prices which has occurred during the past year. Estimates of total cotton consumption are placed at 58.3 million bales for 1973-74, 1.6 million above last season's disappearance (which was 900,000 bales higher than during the preceding season). The estimated increase this year is the largest since the 2.9 million jump between crop years 1963 and 1964. The increase in cotton use might be even greater, depending on the nature of the repercussions of the energy shortage. A turn to natural fibers might occur if the level of economic activity and textile demand remain high and manmade fiber production is further curtailed.

## Foreign Cotton Consumption to Rise Sharply

The rise in offtake will all take place outside of the United States--where the trend is in the opposite direction. Foreign consumption may amount to as much as 1.9 million bales more than the 48.9 million bales consumed abroad last season. The most important increase of more than 6 percent to 10 million bales (from 9.4 million bales last season) is expected to take place in the major foreign non-Communist exporting countries because of the advantage they see in producing textile products rather than raw materials for export. Consumption in importing countries should also increase, but by a much smaller percentage, and Communist consumption may rise as much as 2 percent.

Consumption in foreign non-Communist exporting countries has been increasing steadily during the last decade. The 700,000 bale increase which occurred in the 1972-73 season was the most significant of the period, and was shared by most of the exporting countries. The rise was greatest in the following countries: Mexico, up 80,000, to 790,000 bales; Brazil, 125,000, to 1.5 million bales; Colombia, 55,000, to 400,000 bales; Iran, 50,000, to 350,000; Turkey, 65,000, to 940,000; Greece, 45,000, to 320,000; and Pakistan, 250,000, to 2.25 million. These same countries are expected to show further increases this season, the largest volume being in Brazil and Pakistan.

Squeezed as they have been by the tightness of supply of manmade fibers, the importing countries may also increase cotton consumption, by a little more than 4 percent over last year to 20.2 million bales. Consumption is expected to show a net increase of roughly 100,000 bales in Western Europe, resulting from combined increases in Portugal and the U.K. of about 160,000 bales offset by small decreases in several other major textile producing countries, such as France, West Germany and Italy. In the Far East, Taiwan, Korea and Indonesia will probably increase offtake by about 50,000 to 90,000 bales each; and the South Asian countries of Bangladesh and India will account for a combined rise of 370,000 bales, largely due to India's recovery from power shortages which occurred last season.

The net increase in consumption of about 300,000 bales in the importing countries in 1972-73 resulted from small decreases in most Western European markets (Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom being exceptions), offset by substantially higher offtake in all Far Eastern countries except for the Philippines (down 35,000 bales) and India (down 150,000 bales), where temporary external factors hampered mill production. Consumption in Japan rose about 90,000 bales to 3.46 million; in Thailand, 50,000 to 350,000; in Korea, 45,000 to 585,000; and in Taiwan, 40,000 to 650,000.

Consumption in Communist countries is placed at somewhat less than 20.6 million bales in 1973-74, compared with 20.1 million last season. Of the 500,000 bale increase forecast this year, 300,000 will be absorbed by the USSR and the rest by other Eastern European countries. During the previous season, consumption in Communist countries rose substantially only in the USSR (by about 300,000 bales). Minor increases occurred in Eastern Europe, while consumption probably remained level in the People's Republic of China.

### U.S. Consumption to be Lower Again

U.S. offtake during 1973-74 is expected to continue the downward trend of recent years because of considerably higher prices, tight supplies for medium and longer staples, and sharply decreasing mill margins since the beginning of this season. Despite the relatively tight supply of manmade fibers due to limited supplies of petrochemical and other inputs, and a considerable rise in their price, the manmades continue to increase their share of the textile market at the expense of cotton. Cotton's share may slip as much as 4 percentage points to 29 percent of the total market in calendar 1973. Total consumption is expected to decline to 7.5 million bales, from 7.8 in 1972-73 (which was down from 8.2 million in 1971-72); and per capita consumption will most likely drop in calendar 1973 by about a pound from 18.4 pounds last year. On the textile trade side, exports of cotton manufactured goods in calendar 1973 will probably exceed those of 1972 while imports will have declined somewhat, resulting in a smaller deficit in the balance of cotton textile trade.

### WORLD COTTON TRADE

World trade in cotton should continue high in 1973-74 at near the record level of 20.7 million bales exported in 1972-73. Foreign exports are expected to be down fairly substantially this season, reversing a five-year trend and resulting in a shift in export shares. On the other hand the U.S. anticipates shipments of around 6 million bales, the second important increase in as many years. Communist exports, all from the USSR should remain level at about 3 million bales.

### Foreign Exports Anticipated Lower

The decline in foreign exports this season will be approximately 600,000 bales--to 11.6 million bales from 12.4 million last season. This will result from many of the major exporting nations consuming more of their raw product domestically. Exports will drop in virtually all the major producing nations, Iran and Central American countries being the exceptions.

Last season, unlike the current one, was a year for significant increases in exports: world trade at 20.7 million bales was up 2.4 million bales over the 1971-72 level, both foreign and U.S. shipments climbing considerably. Foreign non-Communist countries registered a net increase of roughly 300,000 bales. Fairly sizeable increases in shipments from Mexico (by 41,000 to 950,000 bales), Central America (by 127,000 to 1,098,000), Egypt (by 84,000 to 1,450,000 bales), and Iran (by 160,000 to 600,000) were partially offset by decreases in Brazil, Turkey, and especially Pakistan (by 186,000 to 822,000 bales). Among Communist countries only the Soviet Union exports any significant amount of cotton; in 1972-73 shipments rose to an estimated 3 million bales from 2.8 million a year earlier.

## U.S. Exports Increase Sharply

U.S. exports in the current and the last season have moved up sharply from the level of 3 to 4 million bales generally reached since the mid-1960's. Shipments in 1973-74 are expected to reach 6 million bales, which represents nearly 30 percent of anticipated world trade. This increase will take place after the very considerable jump to 5.3 million bales last season over 3.4 million a year earlier. Thus far predictions of large exports this season are sustained by much higher shipments during the first three months of the 1973-74 marketing year than the preceding year--854,000 bales compared with 331,000 in August-October 1972. The rise in exports can only partially be attributed to the shortfall in foreign crops last season, particularly that in China. Price factors, in addition to the dollar devaluation favored the heavy buying of commodities. This season, export restrictions, if only temporary, may well restrict supplies from several of the major foreign producers. Export embargoes or quotas and retroactive minimum export prices decreed by governments will at the very least have the effect of delaying delivery of contracted supplies.

## WORLD COTTON STOCKS

World stocks on August 1, 1973 totaled 23.3 million bales, up from 21.0 million a year earlier. Record trade, in part motivated by stock-building, resulted in a second large increase in foreign stocks to 19.2 million bales. Carryover in the United States increased most sharply by 28 percent from 3.3 million to 4.1 million bales on August 1, 1973 but was still much lower than levels carried in the 1960's. In the aggregate stocks are expected to increase again--all in foreign countries--by the end of the 1973-74 season.

## Large Increase in Foreign Stocks

Foreign carryover increased by 1.5 million bales between August 1, 1972 and the same date this season, when they reached 19.2 million. Foreign non-Communist countries built up their holdings in stocks by about 11 percent or 1.6 million bales to 15.3 million at the beginning of the 1973 season while Communist stocks declined to 3.9 million bales from slightly more than 4 million. The increase expected at the end of the current season is not anticipated to be as great in the aggregate, but should include the Communist countries because of the record harvest projected in the USSR this fall.

Foreign non-Communist exporting countries are consuming substantially more cotton at home, and in the last year have increased their stocks to roughly keep pace with consumption--a 7 percent rise in stocks, nearly matched an 8 percent increase in consumption during 1972-73. The increase occurred primarily in Latin American countries, in Pakistan and in Turkey--most of whom also increased production.

It is the non-Communist importing countries who have taken a very sizeable lead in stock-building. Carryover in those countries rose 16 percent or 1.1 million bales to 7.9 million, while aggregate consumption rose under 2 percent in 1972-73. The largest single increase occurred in Japan, where stocks on August 1, 1973, at nearly 2 million bales (up from 1.6 million), were adequate to meet more than half a year's needs. Other Asian countries also increased the level of stocks, India--whose crop was diminished by 750,000 bales in 1972--being the only important exception. In major European manufacturing countries, modest to rather important increments in stocks occurred--excepting Italy and Spain--despite the fact that consumption generally either decreased or increased only very slightly in all but Portugal and the United Kingdom. By the end of 1973-74 stocks are again expected to have increased substantially--Far Eastern countries will probably show the largest rise in stocks on hand while European nations may have drawn more on the very large stocks they built this season.

Carryover in Communist countries was down slightly at the beginning of the 1973-74 season from the previous year, primarily because of the 100,000 bale decrease in the PRC following the crop disaster in 1972-73. In Eastern European countries, small declines were not completely offset by other small increases. The USSR showed no change in carryover from 1972 to 1973 but is expected to have more cotton on hand on August 1, 1974--which will probably account for the entire increase in Communist stocks.

#### U.S. Stocks Recovered from Last Season's Low

U.S. stocks recovered somewhat this season, reaching 4.1 million bales, 800,000 bales in excess of the quantity on hand August 1, 1972. The gain was not as large as originally anticipated because of the very high level of U.S. exports last season. Reduced production relative to the 1960's combined with increased foreign demand has kept stocks lower; and the very high prices of the last year have served to further reduce already minimal Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, all of which are loan stocks and not CCC-owned. CCC loans on the new crop were made on 462,562 bales through November 22, 1973, 61,641 of which have been repaid. The 400,921 bales outstanding compare with 480,469 at the same time last year. Since exports are expected to increase even further in 1973-74, and production will be smaller this season, stocks will probably fall again to around 3.7 million bales by August 1, 1974.

#### WORLD COTTON PRICES

The spectacular increases in the price of upland cotton on world markets which have occurred since the mid-point of the 1972-73 harvest have made the slow and jagged rise which took place between 1969 and early 1972

look small by comparison. At their peak in September 1973, prices in the United States approached levels not attained since the Civil War. In foreign markets, prices were not far behind. Since September prices have somewhat leveled off, but remain very volatile at a level nearly double the previous peak reached in January 1972.

The peak price for U.S. SM 1-1/16", basis c.i.f. Liverpool, on September 20, 1973, was 92.75 cents per pound. At roughly the same time a year earlier (September 14) the price hit 31.05 cents per pound, the lowest point in its slide from the January 1972 peak of 41.60 cents. Shortly thereafter prices reacted initially to rains in several major producing countries and began the sharp climb which proceeded virtually uninterrupted until reports of a more abundant 1973 harvest were confirmed. These served to somewhat counteract the many supply uncertainties of the spring and summer of 1973. Since September the price for U.S. SM 1-1/16" has settled down to 79.75 cents on November 22, 1973--in fact it has dipped somewhat lower but has fluctuated continually during the fall. Price levels of the Liverpool Index, which represents an average of the lowest priced SM 1-1/16" growths (American and foreign), and for lower quality U.S. cotton (M 15/16"), have followed the same pattern. Quotations for the Index and U.S. M 15/16" are respectively as below: at their highest in September 1973, 88.15 and 79.00 cents; in the fall of 1972, 31.55 (September) and 26.25 (October); in the spring of 1972, 40.25 (January) and 40.05 (February-March); and currently (November 22), 78.65 and 60.00 cents. The relatively high price of U.S. M 15/16" in the spring of 1972 resulted from the small proportion of that quality in the 1971-72 crop. Foreign equivalent growths still traded have with some exceptions followed the downward trend since September 1973, though many have been withheld from the export market and were not quoted at all.

The causes of the sharp increases in world cotton prices were numerous. With bad weather prevalent in several major producer countries during the harvest of the 1972 crop the availability of cotton, especially high quality cotton, was for many months uncertain. While overall supplies were greatly increased by the 1972-73 crop, they were also in considerably greater demand than during the previous season; and because of poor weather higher qualities were in short supply. The additional demand came from new sources as well as traditional ones. Major purchases beyond their normal level were made by the People's Republic of China, and other countries followed suit. The devaluation of the dollar probably also gave incentive to strong currency importers such as Japan and Europe to make larger purchases of cotton instead of increasingly expensive manmade fibers, themselves in tight supply because of the burgeoning energy crisis. Furthermore, food crop failures in the 1972-73 season put considerable pressure on land, causing the above-mentioned reduction in acreage planted to cotton in the 1973-74 season. Had average yields not improved, supplies would have become considerably tighter than they are now estimated.

## MANMADE FIBER PRODUCTION

World production of manmade fibers in 1972 again reached at all-time high totaling 22.9 billion pounds, 6.7 percent over the 1971 level. This rate of growth compares with 11.1 percent between 1970 and 1971, thus indicating a slower rate of expansion. Roughly, one-third of total manmade fibers was cellulosic types and the other two-thirds were non-cellulosic types, including olefin and glass fibers. The 1972 output reflected the continuing rapid growth of noncellulosic fiber production compared with a lower growth rate for cellulosic fibers. Based on the distribution by types of manmade fibers constituting the total, it is estimated that the 1972 level of production was equal to about 75 million bales of cotton.

Despite the 1972 record level of cotton and total textile fiber production, the share of manmade fibers to the total world's textile fiber supply increased to over 40 percent compared with about 25 percent a decade ago.

Growth rates showed widely divergent trends by type and by area. Production of cellulosic staple and yarn totaled 7.8 billion pounds, up 2.6 percent from the 7.6 billion of 1971. Production in Western Europe again declined and totaled 2.3 billion pounds with significant expansion only in Austria, Belgium, and Spain. The USSR, Eastern European countries and the People's Republic of China produced a total of 2.2 billion pounds, a gain of 7.4 percent, practically all in Poland, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. There was practically no change in U.S. production at 1.4 billion pounds, while Japan at 1.1 billion pounds increased only 2.4 percent over the previous year. Countries in Africa and parts of Asia and Oceania aggregated only 462 million pounds, but they did ring up the highest growth rate for cellulosic fibers at 12.3 percent. Most of this expansion took place in India and Taiwan.

World production of noncellulosic fibers, such as nylon, polyester, and acrylic, reached 15.1 billion pounds, 14.1 percent over the 1971 level which itself was a 19.5 percent gain over the previous year. However, there were wide differences in the performances between the major producing areas. In 1972, the United States, the world's largest producer of noncellulosic fibers, aggregated 5.4 billion pounds expanding almost 25 percent over 1971, Western Europe totaled 4.6 billion pounds increasing 10.5 percent, while production in Japan actually decreased output to 2.6 billion pounds. The level of production and the plans for future expansion of production facilities were affected adversely by severe pollution problems associated with manmade fiber production and shortages of raw materials. In addition, the slowdown of growth in Japan's export market for manmade fiber and manmade fiber textiles was a contributing factor. The Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and the People's Republic of China together topped 1.1 billion pounds for the first time in 1972 with a growth of 15.2 percent over the prior year. Major increases took place

in practically all of these countries, the largest increase--both relatively and actually--taking place in the USSR. Production in the People's Republic of China remains relatively small but is growing. In the aggregate the minor producing countries of North and South America, Africa, and Asia continued a growth rate in excess of 25 percent.

At a time of high demand for textile fibers, manmade fiber producers are beset with problems related to shortages of raw material for fiber production, e.g. petroleum-based chemicals for noncellulosic fiber and wood pulp for rayon. The impact is greatest in countries with a high degree of dependency on imported raw materials. Japan is particularly hard hit. Despite indigenous supplies of these raw materials, major producers in the United States announced in the last half of 1973 curtailment of polyester fiber production levels as dimethyl terephthalate and terephthalic acid became short. Announced curtailments ranged from 10 to 18 percent of current production levels; however, the sharp growth rate of 1972 and the first six months of 1973 could yield a 1973 total in excess of any previous year if further cuts were not necessary. In Japan production of nylon and vinyl chloride fiber was also curtailed as ethylene supplies became short. To the extent that the energy shortage causes plant slowdowns, shutdowns, and other disruptions, higher production costs for fibers and textiles and a lower level of effective consumer demand are apt to result in lower production levels of manmade fibers as well as textile products throughout the world.

Importing countries year beginning August 1	(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)									Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks	Total distribution
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks				
Western Hemisphere:												
Canada.....	41	---	354	395	335	---	---	60	395			
Chile.....	14	---	127	141	130	---	---	11	141			
Ecuador.....	4	25	15	44	35	---	---	9	44			
Uruguay.....	4	1	22	27	22	---	---	5	27			
Venezuela.....	16	65	16	97	85	---	---	12	97			
Other.....	5	14	18	37	30	---	2	5	37			
Total.....	84	105	552	741	637	---	2	102	741			
Western Europe:												
Austria.....	22	---	103	125	106	---	---	19	125			
Belgium.....	84	---	279	363	285	---	9	69	363			
Denmark.....	4	---	16	20	15	---	---	5	20			
Finland.....	72	---	65	137	64	---	---	73	137			
France.....	183	---	1,066	1,249	1,080	---	---	169	1,249			
Germany, West.....	344	---	1,105	1,449	1,050	---	48	351	1,449			
Ireland.....	7	---	21	28	20	---	---	8	28			
Italy.....	277	5	908	1,190	920	---	---	270	1,190			
Netherlands.....	51	---	218	269	240	---	4	25	269			
Norway.....	1	---	13	14	13	---	---	1	14			
Portugal.....	61	---	498	559	460	---	---	99	559			
Spain.....	174	200	436	810	575	---	---	235	810			
Sweden.....	43	---	31	74	42	---	5	27	74			
Switzerland.....	130	---	196	326	200	6	3	117	326			
United Kingdom.....	208	---	591	799	635	---	---	164	799			
Yugoslavia.....	139	16	320	475	410	---	---	65	475			
Total.....	1,800	221	5,866	7,887	6,115	6	69	1,697	7,887			
Asia:												
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	267	5	584	856	610	---	---	246	856			
Hong Kong.....	174	---	603	777	675	---	---	102	777			
India.....	1,680	5,900	577	8,157	5,550	10	165	2,432	8,157			
Japan.....	1,379	---	3,555	4,934	3,370	---	---	1,564	4,934			
Korea, Republic of.....	108	19	523	650	540	---	---	110	650			
Philippines.....	15	---	156	171	160	---	---	11	171			
Thailand.....	30	125	230	385	300	---	1	84	385			
Other.....	112	19	616	747	602	---	---	145	747			
Total.....	3,765	6,068	6,844	16,677	11,807	10	166	4,694	16,677			
Africa:												
Ethiopia.....	27	65	20	112	80	---	---	32	112			
Morocco.....	12	37	38	87	42	---	27	18	87			
South Africa, Republic of.....	26	70	188	284	250	---	6	28	284			
Other.....	42	36	74	152	111	---	3	38	152			
Total.....	107	208	320	635	483	---	36	116	635			
Oceania:												
Australia.....	96	192	34	322	125	6	13	178	322			
Total.....	96	192	34	322	125	6	13	178	322			
Foreign non-Communist total.....	5,852	6,794	13,616	26,262	19,167	22	286	6,787	26,262			
Communist:												
Bulgaria.....	43	60	300	403	360	---	---	43	403			
China, People's Republic of.....	980	7,600	680	9,260	8,200	---	---	1,060	9,260			
Cuba.....	53	5	80	138	90	---	---	48	138			
Czechoslovakia.....	50	---	525	575	525	---	---	50	575			
Germany, East.....	80	---	460	540	460	---	---	80	540			
Hungary.....	80	---	350	430	350	---	---	80	430			
Poland--Danzig.....	302	---	684	986	725	---	---	261	986			
Romania.....	75	---	360	435	360	---	---	75	435			
Other.....	29	43	92	164	135	---	---	29	164			
Total.....	1,692	7,708	3,531	12,931	11,205	---	---	1,726	12,931			
Total importing countries.....	7,544	14,502	17,147	39,193	30,372	22	286	8,513	39,193			

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)

Exporting countries, year beginning August 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks	Total distrition
Western Hemisphere:									
Argentina.....	397	410	135	942	490	10	3	439	942
Bolivia.....	21	69	--	90	25	--	28	37	90
Brazil.....	1,352	3,100	--	4,452	1,375	--	1,409	1,668	4,452
Colombia.....	149	590	--	739	345	5	240	149	739
El Salvador.....	19	315	1	335	65	--	250	20	335
Guatemala.....	2	370	6	378	40	--	300	38	378
Honduras.....	1	10	--	11	5	--	5	1	11
Mexico.....	535	1,710	2	2,247	710	15	909	613	2,247
Nicaragua.....	--	460	--	460	22	--	416	22	460
Paraguay.....	6	60	--	66	20	--	20	26	66
Peru.....	367	360	--	727	125	--	255	347	727
Other.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	2,849	7,454	144	10,447	3,222	30	3,835	3,360	10,447
Africa:									
Angola.....	80	135	--	215	10	--	131	74	215
Cameroon.....	8	65	--	73	--	--	65	8	73
Central African Republic.....	46	85	--	131	2	--	90	39	131
Chad.....	31	180	--	211	1	--	180	30	211
Egypt 3/.....	487	2,340	--	2,827	950	--	1,366	511	2,827
French West Africa.....	35	390	15	440	85	--	300	55	440
Kenya.....	3	21	3	27	7	--	18	2	27
Malawi.....	9	30	--	39	16	--	10	13	39
Mozambique.....	60	200	--	260	30	--	153	77	260
Nigeria.....	73	175	--	248	150	--	25	73	248
Rhodesia.....	60	240	--	300	80	--	150	70	300
Sudan.....	883	1,100	--	1,983	.75	--	990	918	1,983
Tanzania.....	1	300	--	301	35	--	200	66	301
Uganda.....	106	345	--	451	65	--	270	116	451
Zaire 4/.....	22	100	--	122	65	--	30	27	122
Zambia.....	4	16	--	20	8	--	10	2	20
Total.....	1,908	5,722	18	7,648	1,579	--	3,988	2,081	7,648
Asia:									
Afghanistan.....	94	110	--	204	70	--	100	34	204
Burma.....	9	65	--	74	65	--	--	9	74
Iran.....	108	675	--	783	300	--	440	43	783
Israel.....	11	170	6	187	105	--	65	17	187
Pakistan.....	651	3,250	7	3,908	2,000	22	1,008	878	3,908
Syria.....	12	725	--	737	135	--	546	56	737
Turkey.....	275	2,400	--	2,675	875	25	1,477	298	2,675
Other.....	15	110	--	125	56	--	53	16	125
Total.....	1,175	7,505	13	8,693	3,606	47	3,689	1,351	8,693
Western Europe:									
Greece.....	132	530	80	742	275	10	327	130	742
Total.....	132	530	80	742	275	10	327	130	742
Foreign non-Communist total.....									
United States.....	6,064	21,211	255	27,530	8,682	87	11,839	6,922	27,530
USSR.....	4,285	5/ 10,434	6/ 72	14,791	8,178	71	3,385	3,312	14,946
Total exporting countries.....	1,900	10,900	900	13,700	8,600	--	2,800	2,300	13,700
World Total.....	12,249	42,545	1,227	56,021	25,460	158	18,024	12,534	7/56,176
Foreign non-Communist total.....	19,793	57,047	18,374	95,214	55,832	180	18,310	21,047	7/95,369
Communist total.....	11,916	28,005	13,871	53,792	27,849	109	12,125	13,709	53,792

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

3/ United Arab Republic prior to Nov. 5, 1971.

4/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 5, 1971.

5/ Ginning in season of 10,393,000 bales, plus 41,000 bales city crop.

6/ Imports for consumption.

7/ Distribution exceeds supply by 155,000 bales because of unbalance in U.S.

## COTTON: SUPPLY AND DEMAND, PRINCIPAL IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1972-73 1/

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)										
Importing countries, year beginning August 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks	Total distribution	
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada.....	60	---	327	387	325	---	---	62	387	
Chile.....	11	---	150	161	120	---	---	41	161	
Ecuador.....	9	25	12	46	40	---	---	6	46	
Uruguay.....	5	1	20	26	22	---	---	4	26	
Venezuela.....	12	80	25	117	90	---	---	27	117	
Other.....	5	16	16	37	30	---	2	5	37	
Total.....	102	122	550	774	627	---	2	145	774	
Western Europe:										
Austria.....	19	---	109	128	102	---	---	26	128	
Belgium.....	69	---	295	364	265	---	5	94	364	
Denmark.....	5	---	18	23	17	---	---	6	23	
Finland.....	73	---	57	130	59	---	---	71	130	
France.....	169	---	1,175	1,344	1,070	---	---	274	1,344	
Germany, West.....	351	---	1,194	1,545	1,033	---	64	448	1,545	
Ireland.....	8	---	20	28	20	---	---	8	28	
Italy.....	270	4	900	1,174	900	---	---	274	1,174	
Netherlands.....	25	---	225	250	215	---	4	31	250	
Norway.....	1	---	13	14	12	---	---	2	14	
Portugal.....	99	---	650	749	510	---	---	239	749	
Spain.....	235	225	387	847	600	---	---	247	847	
Sweden.....	27	---	44	71	41	---	---	30	71	
Switzerland.....	117	---	228	345	188	---	3	154	345	
United Kingdom.....	164	---	764	928	709	---	15	204	928	
Yugoslavia.....	65	12	450	527	425	---	---	102	527	
Total.....	1,697	241	6,529	8,467	6,166	---	91	2,210	8,467	
Asia:										
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	246	5	665	916	650	---	---	266	916	
Hong Kong.....	102	---	800	902	700	---	---	202	902	
India.....	2,432	5,150	375	7,957	5,400	17	190	2,350	7,957	
Japan.....	1,564	---	3,883	5,447	3,463	---	---	1,984	5,447	
Korea, Republic of.....	110	18	575	703	585	---	---	118	703	
Philippines.....	11	---	130	141	125	---	---	16	141	
Thailand.....	84	90	250	424	350	---	---	74	424	
Other.....	145	19	793	957	715	---	---	242	957	
Total.....	4,694	5,282	7,471	17,447	11,988	17	190	5,252	17,447	
Africa:										
Ethiopia.....	32	65	20	117	85	---	---	32	117	
Morocco.....	18	38	38	94	43	---	42	9	94	
South Africa, Republic of.....	28	80	200	308	260	---	10	38	308	
Other.....	38	36	82	156	117	---	3	36	156	
Total.....	116	219	340	675	505	---	55	115	675	
Oceania:										
Australia.....	178	141	15	334	130	---	50	154	334	
Total.....	178	141	15	334	130	---	50	154	334	
Foreign non-Communist total.....	6,787	6,005	14,905	27,697	19,416	17	388	7,876	27,697	
Communist:										
Bulgaria.....	43	55	300	398	360	---	---	38	398	
China, People's Republic of.....	1,060	6,500	1,600	9,160	8,200	---	---	960	9,160	
Cuba.....	48	5	80	133	90	---	---	43	133	
Czechoslovakia.....	50	---	550	600	525	---	---	75	600	
Germany, East.....	80	---	460	540	460	---	---	80	540	
Hungary.....	80	---	350	430	350	---	---	80	430	
Poland-Danzig.....	261	---	708	969	750	---	---	219	969	
Romania.....	75	---	360	435	360	---	---	75	435	
Other.....	29	43	92	164	135	---	---	29	164	
Total.....	1,726	6,603	4,500	12,829	11,230	---	---	1,599	12,829	
Total importing countries.....	8,513	12,608	19,405	40,526	30,646	17	388	9,475	40,526	

(In thousands of bales of 480 pounds net)									
Exporting countries, year beginning August 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks	Total distribu- tion
Western Hemisphere:									
Argentina.....	439	580	35	1,054	460	20	---	574	1,054
Bolivia.....	37	160	---	197	25	---	50	122	197
Brazil.....	1,668	2,950	---	4,618	1,500	---	1,400	1,718	4,618
Colombia.....	149	625	5	779	400	5	225	149	779
El Salvador.....	20	320	13	353	65	---	266	22	353
Guatemala.....	38	425	---	463	42	---	380	41	463
Honduras.....	1	20	1	22	6	---	12	4	22
Mexico.....	613	1,790	1	2,404	790	10	950	654	2,404
Nicaragua.....	22	470	---	492	25	---	440	27	492
Paraguay.....	26	90	---	116	20	---	50	46	116
Peru.....	347	320	---	667	140	---	175	352	667
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	3,360	7,750	55	11,165	3,473	35	3,948	3,709	11,165
Africa:									
Angola.....	74	80	---	154	10	---	100	44	154
Cameroon.....	8	70	---	78	---	---	70	8	78
Central African Republic.....	39	80	---	119	2	---	85	32	119
Chad.....	30	170	---	200	1	---	170	29	200
Egypt 3/.....	511	2,400	---	2,911	975	---	1,450	486	2,911
French West Africa.....	55	400	15	470	90	---	355	25	470
Kenya.....	2	25	2	29	7	---	20	2	29
Malawi.....	13	25	---	38	16	---	10	12	38
Mozambique.....	77	200	---	277	30	---	150	97	277
Nigeria.....	73	225	---	298	155	---	50	93	298
Rhodesia.....	70	200	---	270	80	---	110	80	270
Sudan.....	918	900	---	1,818	75	---	1,000	743	1,818
Tanzania.....	66	300	---	366	35	---	275	56	366
Uganda.....	116	350	---	466	60	---	300	106	466
Zaire 4/.....	27	110	---	137	70	---	30	37	137
Zambia.....	2	12	---	14	10	---	2	2	14
Total.....	2,081	5,547	17	7,645	1,616	---	4,177	1,852	7,645
Asia:									
Afghanistan.....	34	120	---	154	70	---	50	34	154
Burma.....	9	75	---	84	75	---	---	9	84
Iran.....	43	955	---	998	350	---	600	48	998
Israel.....	17	185	7	209	110	---	70	29	209
Pakistan.....	878	3,225	5	4,108	2,250	---	822	1,036	4,108
Syria.....	56	735	---	791	140	---	557	94	791
Turkey.....	298	2,490	---	2,788	940	25	1,430	393	2,788
Other.....	16	105	---	121	58	---	45	18	121
Total.....	1,351	7,890	12	9,253	3,993	25	3,574	1,661	9,253
Western Europe:									
Greece.....	130	635	90	855	320	10	300	225	855
Total.....	130	635	90	855	320	10	300	225	855
Foreign non-Communist total.....	6,922	21,822	174	28,918	9,402	70	11,999	7,447	28,918
United States.....	3,312	5/ 13,673	6/ 34	17,019	7,769	---	5,305	4,058	7/17,132
USSR.....	2,300	11,200	700	14,200	8,900	---	3,000	2,300	14,200
Total exporting countries.....	12,534	46,695	908	60,137	26,071	70	20,304	13,805	7/60,250
World total.....	21,047	59,303	20,313	100,663	56,717	87	20,692	23,280	7/100,776
Foreign non-Communist total.....	13,709	27,827	15,079	56,615	28,818	87	12,387	15,323	56,615
Communist total.....	4,026	17,803	5,200	27,029	20,130	0	3,000	3,899	27,029

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

3/ United Arab Republic prior to November 5, 1971.

4/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 5, 1971.

5/ Ginning in season of 13,663,000 bales plus 10,000 bales city crop.

6/ Imports for consumption.

7/ Distribution exceeds supply by 113,000 because of unbalance in U.S.

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## THE COLOMBIAN COTTON SITUATION<sup>1</sup> [statistics]

### Summary and Conclusion

Colombia has now completed the 1973-74 harvest of the Interior Zone crop of some 135,000 bales, compared with 238,000 bales a year ago. The decline in production is largely attributable to reduced acreage—the lowest since 1966, but yields were also depressed—the second lowest over this period. Weather generally was unfavorable during the 1973 growing season with too little rain early in the year and too much as the crop was opening and being picked. Also, insect control problems were difficult and expensive.

Despite an increase of 35 percent in the schedule of prices domestic mills pay for the basic allocation of Interior Zone cotton, the resulting price of about 33 cents per pound for strict low middling remained far below the world level.

Farmers did not appear to be well pleased with the results of this year's cotton crop. It seems unlikely they will stop producing cotton, as some suggested, but the generally favorable levels of income from other products make it unlikely farmers in the Interior Zone will go all out to expand cotton production in 1974 without incentives that were not visible at harvest time, 1973.

In the Coastal-Meta Zone it appears that cotton acreage totaled about 523,000 acres or 11 percent above that of a year earlier. Production is expected to total 570,000 bales, which would be a new high. Prices for the domestically allocated portion of the Coastal-Meta crop will be 21 percent above the cor-

responding 1973-74 prices for corresponding Interior Zone prices. Total Colombian production in 1973-74 would thus total 705,000 bales, the highest on record.

### Acreage, Yield, and Production

Indications are that the area devoted to cotton in 1973-74 will total about 642,000 acres. Although 4 percent less than 1972-73 acreage, this would be the third largest on record, having been exceeded in only 1969-70 and 1972-73.

The Interior Zone area which accounted for 119,000 acres in 1973-74, or about 19 percent of the national total, was down 39 percent from a year earlier. The area in cotton would have been higher in 1973-74 had it not been for unusually dry weather at the beginning of the season which kept some farmers from planting as much cotton as planned. The delay in raising prices to be paid by mills and resulting uncertainty over price levels also was a depressing factor on cotton acreage. As a result, 1973-74 acreage in the Interior Zone was the lowest since 1967-68 and less than half the acreage in the Interior in 1962-63, the date when that zone last exceeded the Coastal-Meta Zone in cotton acreage. Even so, Interior Zone acreage is still above that of any of the 3 years, 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68, although only about half the level of the early 1960's.

The indicated 523,000 acres in the Coastal-Meta Zone is 11 percent above a year earlier, the highest on record, and 3 percent above the previous peak of 506,000 acres established in 1969-70. Some of this season's increased cotton acreage represents land that heretofore has been in pasture.

Several factors account for these divergent trends in cotton acreage. Perhaps the foremost factors in acreage patterns in any given season are weather, price prospects, and the presence or absence of good alternatives to cotton production. Farmers in the Interior

<sup>1</sup> This circular prepared by Horace G. Porter supplements rather than supersedes the more comprehensive report *Cotton in Colombia*, FAS, M-239, published in December 1971. It draws upon information obtained during his visit to Bogota and various points in the Interior Crop Producing Zone in August 1973 and updates a number of statistical series contained in the earlier report.

Zone are generally considered to be quite fortunate that the soil in the cotton areas is especially fertile, as indicated, in part, by higher average yields. Also, the Interior Zone is well suited to growing a wide variety of crops, which depending on price relationships in any given season can often give cotton strong support or keen competition.

The marketing system for Colombian cotton also appears to have played an important part in the past in the relative strength of cotton in the Coastal-Meta Zone. In periods of strong world demand and high world prices, the fact that a larger share of the Coastal crop was exported, compared with the share in the Tolima portion of the Interior Zone, resulted in a price advantage for coastal zone cotton.

Over the years, yields of cotton in Colombia have trended upward but on several occasions year-to-year changes have been large. In all cases, however, the average yield in the Interior Zone has exceeded the average yield in the Coastal-Meta Zone. In 8 of the past 13 years, yields in the two zones have moved in the same direction from the level a year earlier. In the other 5 years they moved in opposite directions.

Current indications are that the Coastal-Meta crop of cotton, which is now approaching harvest, will total some 570,000 bales. This would be a record high, exceeding the previous record of 425,000 bales produced in 1971-72 and more than four times the level of production in the early 1960's.

Interior Zone production totaled only 135,000 bales in 1973-74. This represented a reduction of over 40 percent from the high level in the previous year, compared with a record of 246,000 bales for that zone in 1968-69.

For Colombia as a whole, the indicated production of 705,000 bales for 1973-74 will be an alltime record high, exceeding the previous record of 651,000 bales in 1968-69. The general uptrend in production is evident when recent production levels are compared with a range of from 306,000 to 385,000 in the period 1960-61 through 1965-66.

Colombia clearly has the overall capability of producing still larger crops of cotton. Whether or not it does so will be influenced by normal economic considerations. Virtually all Colombian cotton acreage is grown without aid of irrigation. Thus, weather conditions will continue to cause rather wide fluctuations in yields, although this does not preclude the establishment of sound farming systems for cotton under such weather conditions.

Cotton faces keener competition from other crops in the Interior Zone than in the Coastal-Meta Zone and, in the past at least, the Tolima area of the Interior Zone has been handicapped in periods of very high world prices by the high proportion of that area's production allocated to domestic mills. Although the price formula developed for Interior Zone cotton in

1973 may alleviate this situation, at least to some extent, the outlook for cotton continues relatively brighter in the Coastal-Meta Zone than in the Tolima area.

Of course, cotton is not the only crop for which the internal price is held below the world level. Soybeans are also tightly controlled. Exports are not permitted and internal prices have been kept below world prices with the result that soybeans have given cotton relatively less competition in Colombia than in countries where the world prices of these two crops exert a more direct influence on the acreage devoted to them.

### Cotton Prices

Traditionally Colombia has followed a system of stable prices for cotton to domestic mills within any 6-month period. The Colombian textile industry has purchased domestic cotton through a distributive agency known as **DIAGONAL**. This organization also represents the textile industry in negotiations on allocations and prices with producer organizations and the Government.

Typically, the producers organizations, **DIAGONAL**, and the Government agree on a schedule of prices that mills will pay producers for a specified amount of medium-staple cotton from the particular zone's crop then being grown. Any cotton grown in excess of this specified amount and the long-staple Acala cotton grown mostly in the Cauca Valley is available for sale on the export market at whatever price can be obtained.

On some occasions an agreement on domestic prices has been reached easily but at other times it has been a lengthy process. The agreement reached in June 1973 appears to have been one of the most difficult. This was a factor in the cotton acreage cutback in the Interior Zone in 1973 and which could also affect next season's plantings in the Interior Zone.

The price and distribution agreement that was reached in June 1973 makes some major policy changes. In addition to hammering out an agreement on the schedule of prices that would apply to that portion of the 1973-74 Interior Crop of medium-staple cotton allocated to domestic mills, the agreement provides that 70 percent shall go to the mills at those prices and the remainder to be sold at world prices which continue to be much above the domestic mill schedule. Presumably, the remaining 30 percent will be sold mostly for export. However, mills which need more cotton than their share of 70 percent of the crop, will be obligated to pay the world price for such cotton.

The June agreement provided that the schedule of prices to be paid by domestic mills for the 52,000-ton allocation of the 1973-74 crop Coastal-Meta cotton will be 121 percent of the level applying to the 1973-74 Tolima crop. For the Interior Crop of

medium-staple cotton to be harvested in August 1974, prices will be the average of the world market price at that time and the level at which exporters sold cotton in the world market in March 1974. The June agreement also stipulated that by March 1975 the domestic price of cotton in Colombia will be identical with world price levels.

### **Government Cotton Policy**

Government policy continues to encourage expanded raw cotton production and export and cotton textile production and export. This interest is manifested in many ways, as is also the case in many other countries. The Government and the Cotton Producers Federation both conduct research to assist successful cotton production, but there are many who wish that cotton research were more heavily funded. Government credit also is made available to cotton producers. The present level of bank financing is equivalent to about \$51 per acre of cotton—up from \$42 last season. In addition, about \$42 of additional credit is available for cotton production. This \$93 compares with a total estimated production cost of some \$170 per acre.

The Colombian Government also provides exporters of cotton and cotton textiles an export subsidy of 13 percent. This subsidy to stimulate exports has been the basis for some of the controversy over cotton prices. Producer groups argue that mills buying cotton over and above the agreed upon allocation should pay more than the world price since they would receive the world price plus the 13 percent subsidy if exported by the producer groups. They further argue that the mills could afford to offset the subsidy, since they, in turn, collect the subsidy on textiles that are expected. Others, however, believe that the formula developed in June 1973 represents a package deal which takes all considerations into account and does an adequate job of balancing benefits and obligations.

Regardless of the merits of the respective arguments, indications are rather strong, that all things

considered, the cotton farmer in the Coastal-Meta Zone appears to have had more incentive in recent years to maintain or expand cotton acreage than his fellow producer in the interior—especially in the Tolima area.

### **Consumption, Exports, and Imports**

Cotton mill consumption has been expanding rapidly in recent years and is expected to reach 475,000 bales this season, up from 400,000 bales last season and 345,000 bales the previous year. This 2-year increase in cotton mill consumption of 130,000 bales corresponds to a cotton production pattern which has changed only moderately. As a result, there has been a marked reduction in exports of raw cotton from about 240,000 bales in 1971-72 and 225,000 bales in 1972-73 to an estimated 125,000 bales this season. This year's expected exports will be the lowest level since 1966-67.

Exports from Colombia go to a large number of countries, but the most important markets are the United Kingdom, Spain, and West Germany. Over the 3-year period 1969-70 through 1971-72, exports to these three countries combined accounted for 58 percent of Colombia's raw cotton exports.

As noted earlier, the turndown in Colombia's exports can be attributed to the sharp expansion in domestic cotton consumption at a time when cotton production has not experienced a commensurate expansion. As a result, exports in the 1973-74 season are currently estimated at about 125,000 bales.

Imports of cotton into Colombia are comparatively small, ranging from 4,100 to 6,500 bales during the past 5 years. Peru has been Colombia's sole supplier during this period. In the current season, allocations to domestic mills were insufficient and mills turned to imports to cover more of their needs. Although official trade statistics are not yet available, trade reports indicate that Colombia imported about 24,000 bales of Central American cotton, as well as the usual 4,000 — 5,000 bales of cotton from Peru in 1973-74.

TABLE 1: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF COTTON IN COLOMBIA, BY PRODUCING ZONES, 1960-73

Year Beginning August 1	Area of Cotton			Production of Cotton			Yield of Lint Per Acre		
	Interior	Coastal- Meta	Total	Interior	Coastal- Meta	Total	Interior	Coastal- Meta	Total
1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1960.....	226	143	369	200	106	306	425	357	309
1961.....	234	169	403	221	133	354	455	378	422
1962.....	268	196	464	235	150	385	420	368	398
1963.....	155	250	405	149	201	350	461	387	415
1964.....	121	248	369	107	209	316	425	405	412
1965.....	84	311	395	73	242	315	418	374	383
1966.....	97	315	412	118	295	413	586	449	481
1967.....	117	308	425	159	315	474	654	491	536
1968.....	183	392	575	246	405	651	646	495	543
1969.....	191	506	697	183	417	600	460	395	413
1970.....	153	404	557	184	354	538	578	420	464
1971.....	137	402	539	162	425	587	568	508	523
1972.....	195	470	665	238	387	625	581	396	451
1973 2/.....	119	523	642	135	570	705	545	523	527

1Bales of 480 pounds net.

2Preliminary and partially estimated.

Table 2: Internal Price of Strict Low Middling Cotton in Pesos and U.S. Equivalent in Colombia, 1969-73

Crop Year <sup>1</sup>	Producing Zone	Internal Price for Strict Low Middling <sup>2</sup>		
		Date first announced	Pesos Per kilogram	Cents Per Pound
1969.....	Interior Coastal-Meta	Dec. 1967	8.674	22.3
		Dec. 1967	8.674	21.9
1970.....	Interior Coastal-Meta	May 1970	9.730	23.8
		Dec. 1970	10.410	24.5
1971.....	Interior Coastal-Meta	May 1971	10.810	25.0
		Nov. 1971	11.315	27.2
1972.....	Interior Coastal-Meta	May 1972	12.170	25.4
		Nov. 1972	12.669	27.6
1973.....	Interior Coastal-Meta	June 1973	17.103	33.4
		June 1973	20.695	39.4

<sup>1</sup>Year beginning August 1.

<sup>2</sup>Most representative grade.

Table 3: Internal Prices for Cotton, by Zone and Grade,  
in Colombia, 1969-70 - 1973-74<sup>1</sup>

Zone and Grade	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Cents Per Pound	Cents Per Pound	Cents Per Pound	Cents Per Pound	Cents Per Pound
<b>Interior Zone:</b>					
Good middling.....	24.2	27.0	28.2	28.7	37.7
Strict middling.....	23.9	26.5	27.8	28.3	37.1
Middling bright.....	23.6	26.0	27.3	27.7	36.4
Middling.....	23.2	25.4	26.6	27.0	35.5
Strict low middling bright.....	22.7	25.2	25.7	26.2	34.4
Strict low middling <sup>2</sup> ..	22.3	23.8	25.0	25.4	33.4
Low middling bright...	22.0	23.5	24.6	25.0	32.9
Low middling.....	21.8	23.1	24.1	24.5	32.2
Strict good ordinary bright.....	21.4	22.3	23.4	23.8	31.3
Strict good ordinary..	21.3	21.7	22.8	23.2	30.4
Good ordinary bright..	21.1	21.0	22.0	22.4	29.4
Good ordinary.....	20.6	20.3	21.2	21.6	28.4
Ordinary.....	--	19.6	20.0	20.9	27.4
Below Grade.....	--	18.1	19.0	19.3	25.4
<b>Coastal-Meta Zone:</b>					
Good middling.....	23.7	27.7	30.7	31.2	44.6
Strict middling.....	23.5	27.2	30.3	30.7	43.9
Middling bright.....	23.1	26.7	29.7	30.1	43.1
Middling.....	22.8	26.0	28.9	27.3	41.9
Strict low middling, bright.....	22.2	25.2	28.0	28.4	40.6
Strict low middling <sup>2</sup> ..	21.9	24.5	27.2	27.6	39.4
Low middling, bright..	21.6	24.1	26.8	27.2	38.9
Low middling.....	21.4	23.6	26.3	26.7	38.1
Strict good ordinary bright.....	21.0	22.9	25.5	25.9	37.0
Strict good ordinary..	20.9	22.3	24.8	25.2	36.0
Good Ordinary, bright.	20.6	21.5	23.9	24.3	34.7
Good Ordinary.....	20.2	20.8	23.1	23.4	33.5
Ordinary.....	--	20.1	22.4	22.7	32.4
Below grade.....	--	18.6	20.7	21.0	30.0

<sup>1</sup>Very light spotted discounted  $\frac{1}{4}$  grade, light spotted  $\frac{1}{2}$  grade and spotted 1 grade.

<sup>2</sup>Most representative grade.

Table 4: Price of Colombian Cotton, C.I.F. Liverpool, England  
Basis Middling Strict Middling, 1 3/32 inches

By Months, February 1968 to Date

Month	Year Beginning August 1					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
U. S. Cents Per pound						
August.....	--	30.20	38.05	--	36.56	33.44
September.....	--	30.19	28.31	29.25	38.05	32.75
October.....	--	30.05	27.80	30.54	37.62	34.38
November.....	--	29.94	27.99	31.44	37.75	35.75
December.....	--	29.08	28.35	31.70	38.94	39.58
January.....	--	28.50	28.41	31.75	40.59	39.12
February.....	32.62	28.06	28.56	32.12	40.78	41.25
March.....	31.66	28.25	--	32.44	40.14	--
April.....	30.62	28.44	--	32.00	38.62	--
May.....	30.20	28.85	--	32.62	38.29	--
June.....	30.00	29.06	--	33.62	37.50	--
July.....	30.00	28.15	--	34.60	35.56	--

Table 5: Exports of cotton from Colombia by Country of Destination, 1965-73

Country	Year Beginning August 1							1973 1/
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1,000 bales <sup>2</sup>							
Argentina.....	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	12
Belgium.....	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	—
Bulgaria.....	0	0	0	5	6	5	7	—
Canada.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	—
Chile.....	0	0	1	5	3	5	3	—
Denmark.....	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	—
Ecuador.....	0	4	4	7	0	0	8	—
France.....	2	9	13	13	13	9	1	—
Germany, East.....	0	0	0	7	5	3	2	—
Germany, West.....	14	25	50	50	30	35	32	—
Hungary.....	0	0	0	10	1	2	4	—
Ireland.....	0	0	1	2	0	3/1	3	—
Italy.....	3/	0	0	1	1	3/1	0	—
Japan.....	0	1	0	3	21	19	2	—
Netherlands.....	6	8	5	23	8	12	2	—
Poland.....	4	0	0	0	0	3	7	—
Portugal.....	3/	4	3	17	7	3/8	0	—
Romania.....	0	0	0	0	5	8	11	—
Spain.....	0	0	3/	20	3	18	53	—
Switzerland.....	0	1	3/3	2	0	0	1	—
United Kingdom.....	11	27	66	112	97	64	68	—
Venezuela.....	0	0	4	4	14	38	5	—
Other countries.....	3/	3/	1	4	—	—	—	—
Total.....	42	83	154	295	223	226	240	225 4/ 125 4/

1/ Preliminary Estimates. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Country details not available.

Table 6: Cotton Imports into Colombia by Country of Origin,  
Annual 1965-72 1/

Year <u>2/</u>	United States	Peru	Brazil	Paraguay	Other Countries	Total
	Bales <sup>3</sup>					
1965.....	57,275	2,780	4/	4/	5,236	65,291
1966.....	1,617	3,389	4/	4/	767	5,773
1967.....	0	2,840	0	0	0	2,840
1968.....	0	5,051	0	0	0	5,051
1969.....	0	4,041	0	0	0	4,041
1970.....	0	6,517	0	0	0	6,517
1971.....	0	5,128	0	0	0	5,128
1972 <u>5/</u> .....	0	4,593	0	0	0	4,593

<sup>1</sup>Appears to include some cotton waste imported from certain European countries.

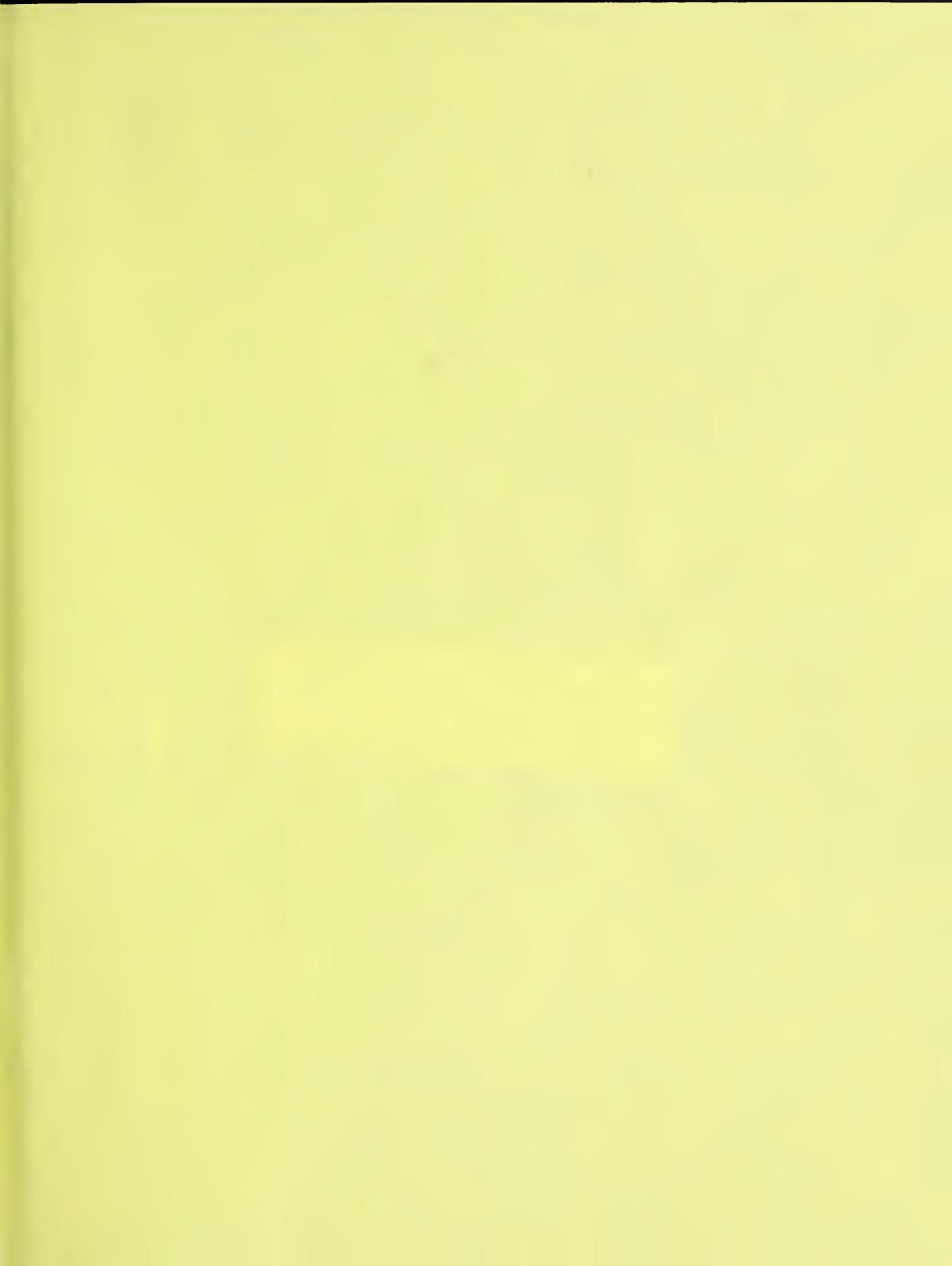
<sup>2</sup>Year beginning August 1.

<sup>3</sup>Bales of 480 pounds net.

<sup>4</sup>If any, included in other countries.

<sup>5</sup>Preliminary.





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## WORLD COTTON TRADE IN 1973-74 TO REMAIN HIGH // [statistics]

### Summary

World exports of cotton are forecast at 20.6 million bales during the 1973-74 season, nearly equal the record of 20.7 million bales shipped during the preceding marketing year. The small net decline projected in this season's figures is the result of an expected decline of 800,000 bales in foreign shipments which should be virtually offset by a 700,000-bale increase in United States exports. Total foreign exports should reach roughly 14.6 million bales, compared with 15.4 million last season.

Cotton will be in more abundant supply this season than last—at 83.7 million bales compared with 80.3 million—since the increase in production in 1972-73 considerably exceeded the rise in consumption. This resulted in a 2.4-million bale increase in carryover into the 1973-74 season, of which 1.6 million were in foreign countries. Higher production in foreign countries in 1973-74 will further strengthen supplies. While consumption is expected to increase very substantially in those countries, a sizable portion of the rise will take place in the exporting countries, thus reducing the portion of their crops available for export.

Despite sharply rising prices on international markets for the raw fiber, many exporting countries continue to increase exports of yarn and other textile products; they also have greater domestic needs to meet. Thus U.S. trade with the importing countries has become increasingly important, especially in the context of higher overall demand for commodities and an uncertain international monetary situation. Exports from the United States are currently expected to reach 6 million bales during the 1973-74 marketing year assuming that movement is unhampered by transportation slowdowns.

### Foreign Exportable Supply

Despite increased overall supplies, the availability of cotton for export in foreign countries (beginning stocks and production, minus consumption and the necessary ending stocks) is expected to be significantly lower during the current season than last: it may decline as much as 800,000 bales to 14.6 million, with the decrease taking place entirely in the foreign non-Communist countries. Stocks in those countries, at 15.3 million bales, are considerably higher than at the beginning of last season (when they amounted to 13.7 million bales). Of the 1.6 million bale increase in stocks, 500,000 were in the exporting countries, largely the result of production increases amounting to 600,000 bales in 1972-73 added to heavily increased stocks of 6.9 million bales carried over from the preceding year. These exceeded the 160,000-bale increase in exports and the 700,000-bale rise in consumption during 1972-73.

The greatest rise (350,000 bales) in stocks came in Latin America, the result of very sizable jumps in Argentina and Bolivia, and somewhat smaller increases in all other countries in the region. An almost equally large net increase occurred in the Asian countries, Pakistan most of all, and Syria and Turkey accounting for the bulk of the change. The sole European exporter—Greece—showed an increase in carryover of about 95,000 bales, whereas African exporting countries' stocks tallied a net decline of about 230,000 bales.

While overall stocks increased substantially in foreign non-Communist countries, anticipated production of 28.3 million bales in 1973-74 will be only 500,000 bales above that of last season, and production in the net exporting countries may actually decline about 100,000 bales—the balance in the net increase in foreign non-Communist outturn being India

where production is expected to recover from last year's drought. Several important Central American producers, Iran, the Sudan, and some East African countries will increase production, but major declines are predicted in Mexico, Brazil, Pakistan, and Turkey.

The aforementioned countries are the most prominent examples of a pattern generally applicable to exporting nations this season, such as a rise in consumption accompanied by either a plateauing or a decline in exports. In some cases the decline in exports will exceed the increase in consumption even where production is unchanged since larger stocks will be required to support the rise in consumption.

In Mexico, exports are expected to drop 200,000 bales from the 950,000 exported in 1972-73; in Colombia, they may be down 100,000 from 225,000; in Pakistan, down 200,000-400,000 from 822,000; and in Turkey, down 130,000 from 1.43 million bales. Other declines of 50,000 to 150,000 bales are expected in the major Extra-Long Staple producing countries—Egypt and the Sudan. These decreases should be partially negated by increased exports from the major Latin American countries not already mentioned and from several Eastern and South-Central African countries.

Export availability in Communist countries should not change the overall direction of foreign exports this season. Aggregate stocks were estimated unchanged at the beginning of the season. Sharply increased production in the USSR (by 600,000 bales) will increase supplies but is unlikely to substantially alter exports from Communist countries. Part of the larger Soviet production will be required for domestic consumption and the remainder will not be available for export until the 1974 season. Exports should thus again be about 3 million bales this season.

In addition to traditional factors affecting the supplies of cotton, this year actual export availability will depend upon the influence of the energy crisis on an already strained worldwide transportation system, and upon the solving of contractual problems in some countries, arising out of the unusually sharp rise in cotton prices since last spring. Export availability will also be directly affected by export embargoes and quotas, and minimum export prices decreed by some governments. At the very least, these measures will delay delivery of contracted supplies.

## Foreign Import Demand

Import demand is likely to level off this season after the 1.9 million-bale increase in 1972-73. While consumption is expected to increase as much as 800,000 bales in foreign non-Communist importing countries and 300,000 bales or more in Communist importing countries, the large stocks built by the

major importers in 1972-73 will help cover the increase without a large rise in imports. Fuel shortages causing transportation delays might reduce actual imports; on the other hand, curtailment of manmade fiber production in major textile manufacturing countries could result in increased import demand for cotton.

The level of consumption in the major importing countries in 1973-74 remains an uncertain variable, increasingly dependent on the scale and the duration of the effects of the energy shortage. Reduced availability of petrochemical inputs will undoubtedly slow manmade fiber production and possibly result in higher demand for cotton than now estimated. Should the shortage of fuel be extensive enough to curtail general economic activity in the large industrialized countries, then the stimulus for increased consumption of cotton could be partially or totally negated.

These considerations aside, consumption of cotton in foreign non-Communist importing countries is placed at 20.2 million bales for this season, up from 19.4 million a year earlier. This allows for very little net increase in Western European countries: a relatively large increase in Portugal and other small increments in the smaller countries will be virtually offset by declines in major textile producers such as France, West Germany, and Italy.

It is in the Far East and in South Asia, that consumption of cotton is expected to surge this season. The rapidly expanding industries of Taiwan, Korea, and Indonesia may each absorb from 50,000 to 90,000 bales more than in 1972-1973. In South Asia, both Bangladesh and India are expected to increase substantially their use of cotton. In India this will be largely due to the recovery from a scarcity of hydroelectric power brought about by the inadequate monsoon in 1972, but the level of consumption to be attained this season will nonetheless exceed the 5.55 million bales consumed in 1971-72.

With carryover fully restored at the beginning of the 1973-74 season from the lower levels of 1972-73 (much of the increase which shows up in the 1972-1973 beginning stocks occurred in India), import demand can fall off this season and still allow for increased consumption as well as further stock building. Import demand in Western Europe may be lower in all of the major textile manufacturing countries. Very minimal increases or no change is expected from the smaller countries.

In the Far East the picture is mixed. Japanese imports, in the aggregate may decline from last year: imports taken up by Hong Kong may also drop. The other major Far Eastern importers are expected to increase their purchases by about 35,000 to 85,000 bales each: Korea, the Philippines, and Taiwan are all planning expansion of their industries, energy supplies permitting. In South Asia, Bangladesh may make

modest increases in imports while India is expected to reduce imports, in part because the larger crop anticipated this season also should be composed of a larger percentage of better quality and longer staple cotton.

With the increased consumption anticipated in Communist countries in 1973-74, imports can be expected to remain high. The People's Republic of China may import as much cotton again this season as in 1972-73 when total shipments to that country amounted to about 1.8 million bales. Imports by the Eastern European countries should be slightly larger in 1973-74 to support a higher level of consumption.

### **U.S. Cotton Exports**

The anticipated size of exports from the United States in 1973-74 should make up the deficiency in foreign availability. At present shipments totaling 6 million are estimated for the current marketing year, up from 5.3 million last season. Production in the United States will be down approximately 600,000 bales because of the loss of acreage to the Delta floods. Nonetheless total supply this season should be up roughly 200,000 bales to 17.2 million bales because of the 800,000-bale increase in beginning stocks. With domestic consumption expected to total only 7.5 million bales (compared with 7.8 million last season), supplies will be adequate to meet the heavy export demand.

The U.S. cotton harvest began later than usual this season, but under generally favorable weather conditions its progress has been rapid. Ginnings of 9,178,132 bales recorded through December 1, 1973, are slightly below the 9,259,063 bales ginned to the same date in 1972. Average staple length is somewhat shorter this season than last and only 73.4 percent of the cotton ginned is 1-1/16" or longer, compared with 81.7 percent in 1972-73. However, a larger percentage of ginned cotton is of Middling White grade or higher—19 percent—compared with 11.5 percent last year. Strict Low Middling and higher white grades comprise 61.4 percent, against 53.1 percent in 1972-73. Cotton falling in the micronaire range of 3.5-4.9 amounted to 85.4 percent of the total, down slightly from last year. Fiber strength is slightly lower: cotton testing at least 80,000 pounds per square inch is down about 1.5 percent to 83.7 percent of the total quantity ginned.

Unlike last year, shipments of U.S. cotton during the first 3 months of the 1973-74 season have left U.S. ports in relatively large numbers. Whereas only 331,000 bales were shipped from August through October 1972, 854,000 have been shipped during the same time span this season. This is the largest cumulative figure since 1966-67, when 995,000 bales were shipped through October. Shipments should pick up sharply in coming months now that new crop supplies are available in volume.

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TABLE 1.--COTTON: WORLD EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1965-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)								Year beginning Aug 1
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/	
North America:									
El Salvador.....	248	123	116	107	201	223	250	266	
Guatemala.....	353	298	269	365	212	245	300	380	
Mexico.....	2,127	1,392	1,239	1,631	1,227	760	909	975	
Nicaragua.....	524	427	429	452	271	357	416	440	
United States.....	3,035	4,832	4,361	2,825	2,878	3,897	3,385	5,304	
Other .....	68	56	51	27	24	15	7	14	
Total.....	6,355	7,128	6,465	5,407	4,813	5,497	5,267	7,379	
South America:									
Argentina.....	34	127	25	1	56	209	3	50	
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	6	28	50	
Brazil.....	937	1,014	836	1,765	1,933	1,011	1,409	1,400	
Colombia.....	42	83	154	295	223	226	240	225	
Paraguay.....	39	23	22	28	53	28	20	50	
Peru.....	518	381	283	376	344	260	255	200	
Total.....	1,570	1,628	1,320	2,465	2,609	1,740	1,955	1,975	
Europe:									
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greece.....	192	222	309	180	296	328	327	400	
Spain.....	15	30	60	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	207	252	369	180	296	328	327	400	
USSR (Europe & Asia)....	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,200	2,300	2,500	2,800	3,000	
Africa:									
Angola.....	27	27	48	57	99	120	131	100	
Central African Rep....	46	49	59	80	85	110	90	85	
Chad.....	191	161	187	202	221	150	180	170	
East Africa 2/.....	611	721	549	457	631	645	485	590	
Egypt.....	1,575	1,428	1,171	1,087	1,463	1,397	1,366	1,450	
Mozambique.....	125	175	165	207	208	177	153	200	
Nigeria.....	113	110	114	51	90	191	25	24	
Sudan.....	570	682	794	848	1,081	1,049	990	1,000	
Western Africa 3/.....	181	189	214	294	326	302	365	425	
Zaire 4/.....	0	0	0	25	40	50	25	30	
Others.....	73	73	75	94	157	207	196	99	
Total.....	3,512	3,615	3,376	3,402	4,401	4,398	4,006	4,173	
Asia:									
India.....	140	189	171	137	165	137	165	200	
Iran.....	459	272	299	420	417	494	440	600	
Iraq.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Pakistan.....	492	558	887	606	393	473	1,008	822	
Syria.....	712	577	491	549	594	615	546	557	
Turkey.....	920	1,049	1,040	953	1,138	1,079	1,477	1,430	
Others 5/.....	208	165	159	136	202	219	206	200	
Total.....	2,941	2,820	3,057	2,811	2,919	3,027	3,852	3,819	
World Total.....	16,885	17,843	17,087	16,465	17,338	17,490	18,207	20,746	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 3/ French West Africa prior to 1960.

4/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971. 5/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China. People's Rep. of.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

TABLE 2.--UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Austria.....	9	0	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Belgium.....	81	30	19	48	44	75
Bulgaria.....	4	0	0	0	(1/)	0
Denmark.....	9	1	(1/)	(1/)	4	3
Finland.....	12	3	7	2	3	7
France.....	204	91	31	63	37	150
Germany, West.....	200	32	27	67	81	187
Greece.....	5	7	1	14	6	21
Ireland.....	6	(1/)	3	6	4	3
Italy.....	275	65	49	59	128	183
Netherlands.....	61	20	19	35	31	49
Norway.....	11	5	1	3	3	8
Poland.....	82	112	54	0	40	63
Portugal.....	15	9	2	5	18	28
Romania.....	2	0	48	59	47	75
Spain.....	13	5	4	20	40	111
Sweden.....	73	53	39	30	12	35
Switzerland.....	70	33	15	35	33	91
United Kingdom.....	175	49	39	98	66	92
Yugoslavia.....	117	56	0	2	0	0
Other Europe.....	5	0	0	2	5	2
Total Europe.....	1,429	571	358	548	602	1,183
Algeria.....	4	28	11	33	14	6
Argentina.....	(1/)	0	0	0	10	0
Australia.....	45	0	(1/)	8	5	0
Bangladesh.....	0	0	0	0	0	122
Canada.....	325	116	191	310	331	262
Chile.....	2	(1/)	1	2	1	0
China, People's Rep. of.....	0	0	0	0	0	587
China, Rep. of.....	268	264	198	419	299	372
Colombia.....	15	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Ethiopia.....	13	9	1	3	0	2
Ghana.....	6	18	28	45	20	38
Hong Kong.....	189	201	64	205	50	207
India.....	257	176	266	215	104	(1/)
Indonesia.....	62	110	253	202	237	216
Israel.....	13	1	(1/)	2	0	9
Jamaica.....	4	2	2	3	3	2
Japan.....	1,103	557	652	878	761	1,085
Korea, Republic of.....	328	459	471	512	514	609
Morocco.....	18	19	30	24	24	22
Pakistan.....	9	1	17	6	3	(1/)
Philippines.....	123	123	152	142	132	163
South Africa, Republic of.....	35	9	4	20	9	18
Thailand.....	63	68	57	149	115	198
Tunisia.....	11	0	5	0	0	0
Venezuela.....	5	(1/)	1	9	2	(1/)
Vietnam.....	62	64	102	117	113	129
Zaire, Republic of 2/.....	21	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	30	29	14	45	36	74
Total 480 lb. bales.....	4,440	2,825	2,878	3,897	3,385	5,304
Total running bales.....	4,308	2,731	2,768	3,737	3,229	5,000
1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.						

Source: From official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3.--ARGENTINA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67					
Belgium.....	11	0	3	32	0	0
China, Rep. of.....	(1/)	0	4	37	0	0
France.....	6	0	1	8	0	0
Germany, West.....	5	0	0	11	0	0
Hong Kong.....	3	0	7	21	0	0
Italy.....	3	0	1	6	0	0
Japan.....	14	0	20	47	(1/)	0
Netherlands.....	4	1	2	6	(1/)	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	2	0	3	14	0	0
United Kingdom.....	7	0	9	13	0	0
Other countries.....	3	0	6	14	1	0
Total.....	58	1	56	209	1	0

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estadistica Mensual de Exportacion de Frutos del Pais (Buenos Aires), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 4.--BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67					
Argentina.....	1	50	0	1	67	(2/)
Australia.....	4	0	0	12	6	0
Belgium.....	57	107	120	40	63	31
Bulgaria.....	20	3	(2/)	1	0	0
Canada.....	1	7	14	3	11	6
China, People's Republic of.....	(2/)	0	2	0	0	5
China, Rep. of.....	12	58	185	173	85	92
Czechoslovakia.....	9	0	0	2	0	0
France.....	58	136	121	27	60	29
Germany, East.....	11	22	9	2	0	0
Germany, West.....	219	359	289	70	136	40
Hong Kong.....	75	97	179	94	49	46
Hungary.....	15	(2/)	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	18	120	118	26	74	30
Japan.....	110	297	423	302	316	84
Netherlands.....	114	126	115	56	86	25
Philippines.....	4	1	2	0	0	0
Poland.....	10	1	0	0	31	3
Portugal.....	2	20	11	1	31	51
Romania.....	5	9	0	0	14	5
South Africa, Republic of.....	48	87	73	64	76	53
Spain.....	18	79	32	17	48	8
Sweden.....	2	2	14	20	13	2
Switzerland.....	5	8	5	2	8	5
Thailand.....	7	6	69	45	47	32
United Kingdom.....	58	81	59	15	50	24
United States.....	1	(2/)	0	0	2	1
Uruguay.....	3	9	12	12	19	14
USSR.....	61	37	3	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	6	7	2	(2/)	2	1
Other countries.....	16	36	76	26	115	53
Total.....	970	1,765	1,933	1,011	1,409	640

1/ Aug-Mar., estimate of Aug-July total is 1,400. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estatistica do Comercio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 5. --CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					Calendar years.		
	: Average		: 1968		: 1969			
	: 1963-67		: 1970		: 1971			
Belgium.....	:	:	:	:	:	:		
France.....	36	:(1/)	52	50	31	:		
Germany, West.....	(1/)	3	3	8	:	:		
Hong Kong.....	2	0	3	1	:	:		
Italy.....	(1/)	5	9	3	:	:		
Japan.....	1	1	5	12	:	:		
United Kingdom.....	3	5	5	2	:	:		
Yugoslavia.....	1	0	0	0	:	:		
Other countries.....	1	4	2	8	:	:		
Total.....	45	70	79	68	:(2/)	90		
					:(2/)	85		

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Not available by country of destination.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique (Bangui), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 6. --COLOMBIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					Year beginning Aug. 1		
	: Average		: 1968		: 1969			
	: 1963-67		: 1970		: 1971			
Belgium.....	2	4	2	3	3	0		
Bulgaria.....	0	5	6	5	7	0		
Canada.....	2	0	0	0	2	0		
Chile.....	(2/)	5	3	5	3	(2/)		
Ecuador.....	3	7	0	0	8	1		
France.....	6	13	13	9	1	3		
Germany, West.....	22	50	30	35	32	17		
Hungary.....	0	10	1	2	4	1		
Ireland.....	(2/)	2	0	(2/)	3	0		
Italy.....	(2/)	1	(2/)	1	0	0		
Japan.....	(2/)	3	21	19	2	1		
Netherlands.....	6	23	8	12	2	4		
Portugal.....	1	17	7	(2/)	0	6		
Spain.....	(2/)	20	3	18	53	0		
Switzerland.....	1	2	0	0	1	1		
United Kingdom.....	30	112	97	64	68	2		
Venezuela.....	(2/)	8	1	0	0	20		
Other countries.....	4	13	31	53	51	11		
Total.....	77	295	223	226	240	67		

1/ Aug-Dec., estimate of Aug-July total is 225. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 7 ---EGYPT: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1						1/ 1972				
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971					
	1963-67										
Austria.....	10	:	13	:	8	:	18	:	15		
Belgium.....	10	:	9	:	16	:	8	:	7	:	12
Bulgaria.....	16	:	24	:	15	:	14	:	17	:	15
China, People's Republic of.....	79	:	30	:	46	:	71	:	78	:	57
Czechoslovakia.....	135	:	61	:	80	:	96	:	85	:	77
Finland.....	1	:	1	:	4	:	1	:	2	:	2
France.....	51	:	49	:	42	:	40	:	45	:	42
Germany, East.....	36	:	11	:	20	:	17	:	15	:	9
Germany, West.....	73	:	68	:	34	:	51	:	73	:	53
Greece.....	13	:	33	:	29	:	34	:	30	:	24
Hungary.....	28	:	10	:	29	:	13	:	26	:	20
India.....	134	:	73	:	141	:	154	:	111	:	62
Italy.....	76	:	68	:	69	:	63	:	57	:	67
Japan.....	94	:	122	:	106	:	129	:	124	:	164
Morocco.....	(2/)	:	5	:	3	:	6	:	1	:	0
Netherlands.....	2	:	5	:	1	:	1	:	2	:	1
Poland.....	47	:	27	:	51	:	51	:	38	:	36
Portugal.....	(2/)	:	1	:	(2/)	:	0	:	0	:	0
Romania.....	56	:	41	:	68	:	56	:	77	:	53
Spain.....	42	:	62	:	28	:	23	:	37	:	48
Sri Lanka, Republic.....	(2/)	:	3	:	16	:	3	:	32	:	14
Sweden.....	2	:	4	:	2	:	2	:	1	:	1
Switzerland.....	23	:	22	:	13	:	17	:	23	:	32
United Kingdom.....	33	:	21	:	14	:	22	:	20	:	23
United States.....	35	:	2	:	8	:	7	:	9	:	5
USSR.....	357	:	280	:	555	:	462	:	400	:	358
Yugoslavia.....	53	:	32	:	45	:	22	:	22	:	4
Other countries.....	15	:	10	:	20	:	25	:	16	:	12
Total.....	1,421	:	1,087	:	1,463	:	1,397	:	1,366	:	1,206

1/ August-May, estimate of August-July total is 1,450. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Egypt Statistical Department, Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 8 ---EL SALVADOR: Exports of COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1						1/ 1972				
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971					
	1963-67										
China, People's Republic of.....	5	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0		
China, Republic of.....	2	:	0	:	2	:	1	:	6		
Germany, West.....	3	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0		
Italy.....	6	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0		
Japan.....	181	:	104	:	199	:	213	:	226	:	247
Korea.....	1	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	0	:	0
Netherlands.....	3	:	1	:	(1/)	:	0	:	0	:	0
Philippines.....	2	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
United Kingdom.....	1	:	1	:	(1/)	:	(1/)	:	0	:	1
Other countries.....	5	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	24	:	12
Total.....	209	:	107	:	201	:	223	:	250	:	266

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 9. --GREECE: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						1/	
	Year beginning Aug. 1		1968		1969			
	Average	1963-67						
Belgium.....	2	(2/)		2		3	4	
Bulgaria.....	16		18	13		20	8	
Czechoslovakia.....	12		13	18		19	10	
France.....	7		3	11		15	14	
Germany, West.....	3		2	8		18	6	
Hungary.....	24		18	31		17	6	
Israel.....	8		6	0		0	0	
Italy.....	15		10	19		61	25	
Japan.....	(2/)		0	0		23	14	
Netherlands.....	7		1	2		1	(2/)	
Poland.....	22		15	27		11	25	
Portugal.....	14		10	2		6	11	
Romania.....	4		2	22		10	13	
Spain.....	7		7	2		38	57	
Switzerland.....	6		6	8		9	22	
United Kingdom.....	4		4	1		11	16	
USSR.....	25		16	74		11	44	
Yugoslavia.....	53		49	56		55	51	
Other countries.....	1		0	(2/)		0	1	
							7	
Total.....	230		180	296		328	327	
							251	

1/ August-June, estimate of August-July total is 300. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: The Hellenic Cotton Board, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 10. --INDIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						1/	
	Year beginning Aug. 1		1968		1969			
	Average	1963-67						
Australia.....	(2/)		(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	
Bangladesh.....	0		0	0	0	0	10	
Belgium.....	1		(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	
Bulgaria.....	(2/)		6	1	12	17	11	
Czechoslovakia.....	0		4	3	4	4	3	
France.....	8		2	4	1	2	(2/)	
Germany, West.....	1		(2/)	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	
Hong Kong.....	3		(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	
Hungary.....	5		6	3	3	3	1	
Italy.....	3		2	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	
Japan.....	147		100	132	106	114	54	
Netherlands.....	1		0	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	
United Kingdom.....	3		1	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	
United States.....	14		10	9	7	12	2	
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)		5	10	(2/)	(2/)	0	
Other countries.....	1		(2/)	(2/)	4	2	4	
Total.....	187		137	165	137	165	117	

1/ August-March, estimate of August-July total is 190. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 11.--IRAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	Year beginning July 23					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Belgium.....	3	0	2	5	6	0
Bulgaria.....	2	34	19	15	0	1
China, People's Republic of.....	8	3	1	10	36	200
China, Republic of.....	1	3	0	1	40	29
Czechoslovakia.....	27	39	54	49	36	39
France.....	23	5	7	29	20	19
Germany, West.....	23	2	5	37	36	18
Hungary.....	30	41	80	56	30	49
Italy.....	17	0	1	12	11	3
Japan.....	15	13	45	44	42	6
Netherlands.....	13	(2/)	2	10	1	7
Poland.....	34	27	19	26	24	9
Romania.....	21	59	27	14	16	10
South Africa, Republic of.....	3	(2/)	4	8	(2/)	0
United Kingdom.....	65	16	25	31	18	5
USSR.....	43	106	96	97	103	73
Yugoslavia.....	2	70	22	29	2	9
Other countries.....	4	2	8	21	16	2
Total.....	334	420	417	494	437	479

1/ July-March, estimate of July-June total is 600. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 12.--ISRAEL: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Belgium.....	2	3	6	7	10	8
Canada.....	3	0	8	3	0	0
Germany, West.....	3	5	10	19	17	12
Hungary.....	2	4	8	0	0	0
Italy.....	1	4	2	10	12	20
Netherlands.....	1	1	2	0	0	0
Poland.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	(2/)	1	6	0	2	14
Romania.....	(2/)	2	4	5	0	0
South Africa.....	(2/)	0	(2/)	9	3	5
Sweden.....	(2/)	1	0	(2/)	3	(2/)
United Kingdom.....	6	7	26	31	15	11
Yugoslavia.....	3	7	2	0	0	0
Other countries.....	2	(2/)	4	7	5	4 1/
Total.....	28	35	78	91	67	74

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 13. --KENYA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
China, People's Republic of.....	4	3	5	8	12	18
Germany, West.....	3	3	1	1	1	(1/)
Hong Kong.....	1	0	0	1	1	(1/)
India.....	1	0	(1/)	3	1	(1/)
Italy.....	1	0	0	0	0	(1/)
Japan.....	2	0	0	2	(1/)	0
Netherlands.....	(1/)	0	1	0	4	0
United Kingdom.....	1	2	2	1	(1/)	(1/)
Yugoslavia.....	1	0	4	2	0	0
Other countries.....	0	0	(1/)	5	2	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 14 --MEXICO: TRANSSHIPMENTS OF COTTON THROUGH U.S. PORTS,  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72 1/

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 2/
Australia.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
Austria.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	3 (3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	0
Chile.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
China, Rep. of.....	1	1	(3/)	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	6	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	(3/)	1	0	0	0	0
France.....	26	3	1	(3/)	0	0
Germany, West.....	21	2	1	1	0	0
Hong Kong.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	5 (3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	38	5	(3/)	(3/)	0	0
Japan.....	4 (3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon.....	2	5	1	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	3 (3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Norway.....	1	3	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	2	1	2	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	6	0	0	1	0	0
Spain.....	2	2	(3/)	0	0	0
Sweden.....	1 (3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	11	4	(3/)	0	0	0
Trieste.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	11	2	(3/)	(3/)	0	0
USSR.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	4	1	1	(3/)	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers prior to 1963-64, but does not include transhipment to Canada by railroad and exports direct for Mexican ports to other destinations. 2/ Aug-Oct.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Compiled from official records of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 15.--MEXICO: DIRECT EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						1/
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Australia.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium.....	13	10	16	1	(2/)	2	2
Canada.....	7	24	13	1	1	1	4
Chile.....	57	44	46	72	104	66	
China, People's Republic of.....	9	0	0	0	73	90	
China, Rep. of.....	40	28	40	16	36	23	
Cuba.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	
France.....	72	49	33	16	9	7	
Germany, West.....	61	62	58	18	10	4	
Hong Kong.....	14	13	11	3	9	5	
Israel.....	3	(2/)	0	0	0	0	
Italy.....	102	215	164	43	22	41	
Japan.....	644	669	535	439	440	382	
Netherlands.....	8	6	7	1	2	6	
Panama, Republic of 3/.....	11	28	8	0	1	2	
Philippines.....	23	14	13	(2/)	0	(2/)	
Portugal.....	1	5	0	(2/)	(2/)	2	
Spain.....	6	3	10	43	8	(2/)	
Switzerland.....	3	42	31	14	6	11	
Thailand.....	11	3	4	5	8	12	
United Kingdom.....	13	10	3	1	1	3	
United States 3/.....	435	387	208	76	157	101	
Uruguay.....	5	2	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	
USSR.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	0	7	6	14	21	
Other countries.....	15	17	19	5	8	20	
Total.....	1,560	1,631	1,227	760	909	802	

1/ Aug-April, estimate of Aug-July total is 950. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 16.--MOROCCO: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
ANNUAL 1967-72

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1						1/
	1967		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	12	10	23	
Czechoslovakia.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	
France.....	4	4	3	1	1	1	
Germany, West.....	4	3	2	1	(2/)	2	
Hungary.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India.....	0	8	11	8	15	0	
Italy.....	1	4	3	2	1	5	
Spain.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Switzerland.....	3	3	1	0	0	0	
United States.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	
USSR.....	3	3	1	0	0	0	
Yugoslavia.....	0	3	0	0	0	(2/)	
Other countries.....	(2/)	2	5	(2/)	(2/)	3	
Total.....	22	34	26	24	27	34	

1/ Aug-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 42. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 17.--NICARAGUA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium.....	4	0	0	(2/)	1	0
China, Rep. of.....	14	25	16	34	23	18
Costa Rica.....	1	4	3	4	6	5
France.....	11	3	(2/)	1	4	6
Germany, West.....	50	50	19	14	17	19
Hong Kong.....	12	14	9	13	18	78
Italy.....	15	30	12	10	16	22
Japan.....	282	277	185	278	297	208
Netherlands.....	8	1	0	0	(2/)	0
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	6	23
Portugal.....	30	13	3	0	11	14
Thailand.....	6	2	4	4	5	3
United Kingdom.....	22	17	7	4	1	1
United States.....	(2/)	0	(2/)	0	0	0
Other countries.....	16	16	13	2	11	4
Total.....	471	452	271	364	416	401

1/ Aug-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 440. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 18.--NIGERIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium.....	17	15	15	27	14	1
China, People's Republic of.....	6	0	0	5	0	0
France.....	11	5	3	12	8	0
Germany, West.....	3	(1/)	2	6	4	2
Hong Kong.....	4	6	9	18	35	0
Hungary.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	17	18	17	26	11	0
Japan.....	2	2	(1/)	6	3	0
Netherlands.....	21	9	10	19	9	2
United Kingdom.....	24	9	7	6	10	0
Yugoslavia.....	3	0	0	4	0	0
Other countries.....	11	0	2	1	11	0
Total.....	120	64	65	130	105	5

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 19. --PAKISTAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	1963-67					
Australia.....	2	3	2	3	1	3
Austria.....	1	7	2	(1/)	(1/)	1
Belgium.....	10	7	7	9	8	13
Bulgaria.....	1	5	4	3	3	4
China, People's Republic of.....	139	93	49	51	83	119
Czechoslovakia.....	3	13	4	4	7	12
France.....	25	15	7	3	19	16
Germany, West.....	10	3	1	(1/)	3	20
Hong Kong.....	156	156	98	143	247	170
Hungary.....	2	8	2	3	9	0
India.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	6	2	4	1	11	20
Japan.....	119	76	62	128	320	267
Korea, North.....	2	0	5	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	8	5	2	(1/)	24	10
Poland.....	20	39	35	35	45	17
Romania.....	2	8	17	0	19	0
Singapore.....	3	7	3	8	15	8
Spain.....	8	21	1	0	6	0
Sri Lanka, Republic of.....	3	(1/)	1	5	4	3
Switzerland.....	3	1	1	(1/)	11	0
United Kingdom.....	46	53	12	7	39	42
United States.....	4	4	1	3	10	8
USSR.....	11	46	49	27	41	2
Yugoslavia.....	16	34	7	27	35	64
Other countries.....	13	0	17	13	48	23
Total.....	622	606	393	473	1,008	822
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office, Statistical Bulletin, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 20.--PARAGUAY: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Argentina.....	11	2	11	8	6	11
Belgium.....	2	0	4	1	(1/)	7
France.....	1	0	1	6	(1/)	(1/)
Germany, West.....	2	(1/)	1	1	3	9
Japan.....	(1/)	0	3	7	0	0
Netherlands.....	1	(1/)	3	2	0	1
Spain.....	(1/)	0	(1/)	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	5	(1/)	0	(1/)	0	0
United Kingdom.....	2	0	2	6	1	3
United States.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	12	17	13	16	2	1
Other countries.....	(1/)	1	(1/)	2	1	1
Total.....	36	20	38	49	13	33

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Boletin Estadistico Mensuel (Asuncion).

TABLE 21.--PERU: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Argentina.....	47	35	33	32	54	2
Austria.....	2	1	2	1	0	0
Belgium.....	45	38	27	10	14	4
Chile.....	42	44	40	14	15	4
Colombia.....	3	4	5	6	5	1
Denmark.....	10	10	11	8	10	4
France.....	26	28	29	22	14	4
Germany, West.....	48	43	51	45	37	7
India.....	9	20	4	14	16	(2/)
Ireland.....	3	4	1	0	0	0
Israel.....	2	5	2	(2/)	(2/)	0
Italy.....	20	24	21	11	12	2
Japan.....	26	6	8	4	4	(2/)
Netherlands.....	29	36	33	21	10	2
South Africa, Republic of.....	2	2	(2/)	(2/)	0	0
Sweden.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	19	15	20	19	27	15
United Kingdom.....	43	28	24	23	19	4
United States.....	21	7	6	7	3	0
Uruguay.....	7	3	3	2	2	(2/)
Venezuela.....	18	10	10	3	3	1
Other countries.....	10	13	14	18	10	4
Total.....	432	376	344	260	255	54

1/ Aug-Oct, estimate of Aug-July total is 175.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Algodon (Lima), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 22--SOVIET UNION: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average : 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bulgaria.....	135	166	173	214	181	204
Cuba.....	59	78	62	77	88	80
Czechoslovakia.....	262	321	214	330	278	280
Germany, East.....	371	360	320	452	383	376
Hungary.....	179	208	137	229	165	198
Korea, North.....	44	61	46	53	53	36
Poland.....	351	371	347	473	480	440
Romania.....	136	135	127	151	153	130
Vietnam, North.....	6	14	14	14	14	14
Total Communist.....	1,543	1,714	1,440	1,993	1,795	1,758
Austria.....	26	15	11	7	4	30
Belgium.....	11	23	7	0	16	16
Canada.....	39	67	24	4	0	0
Finland.....	57	54	49	62	44	51
France.....	47	36	45	17	116	201
Germany, West.....	77	48	55	16	43	49
Italy.....	42	22	48	12	13	66
Japan.....	106	373	255	132	315	518
Netherlands.....	8	6	0	0	5	3
United Kingdom.....	53	68	59	14	54	93
Yugoslavia.....	21	112	69	97	67	152
Other non-Communist.....	5	8	15	18	39	59
Total non-Communist.....	492	832	637	379	716	1,238
Total all countries.....	2,035	2,546	2,077	2,372	2,511	2,996

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade of USSR and National Yearbook of the USSR (Moscow).

TABLE 23--SUDAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average : 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Austria.....	3	6	6	2	2	2
Belgium.....	8	16	20	14	20	41
Bulgaria.....	1	0	4	3	(1/)	6
China, People's Republic of.....	64	69	53	151	171	157
China, Rep. of.....	6	5	6	12	23	34
Czechoslovakia.....	11	9	9	8	20	18
Ethiopia.....	3	2	(1/)	6	3	1
France.....	26	15	24	23	19	27
Germany, East.....	4	26	7	12	10	1
Germany, West.....	88	130	116	42	63	66
Hong Kong.....	3	7	17	31	23	22
Hungary.....	11	18	23	22	23	15
India.....	100	88	167	165	239	197
Italy.....	71	125	145	79	79	97
Japan.....	55	82	67	70	69	91
Netherlands.....	12	13	4	3	6	1
Poland.....	17	22	21	34	19	20
Romania.....	15	16	22	20	18	9
Spain.....	5	11	13	26	24	25
Switzerland.....	8	14	8	5	4	3
Thailand.....	1	0	0	3	8	31
United Kingdom.....	67	60	77	52	38	44
United States.....	14	3	12	9	10	7
USSR.....	35	80	236	244	56	7
Yugoslavia.....	13	21	16	6	19	23
Other countries.....	6	10	8	7	24	37
Total.....	647	848	1,081	1,049	990	982

1/ Aug-June, estimate of Aug-July 1,000. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics, Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 24.--SYRIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Algeria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium.....	6	2	0	2	13	6
Bulgaria.....	16	3	0	7	0	0
China, People's Republic of.....	141	64	110	73	69	75
China, Republic of.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba.....	6	12	16	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	8	13	29	21	33	39
France.....	60	61	38	58	29	18
Germany, East.....	2	0	10	0	12	0
Germany, West.....	33	9	5	47	30	25
Greece.....	2	0	0	0	(1/)	2
Hong Kong.....	7	1	0	0	0	1
Hungary.....	20	18	9	5	5	0
India.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	24	12	47	133	92	151
Japan.....	51	0	106	49	42	14
Korea, Dem. P.R.....	0	(1/)	1	20	18	16
Lebanon 2/.....	12	0	0	3	1	4
Netherlands.....	21	15	3	6	3	2
Poland.....	26	37	27	10	9	9
Portugal.....	2	0	0	0	0	2
Romania.....	63	41	12	7	0	6
Spain.....	4	50	36	14	0	14
Switzerland.....	6	1	7	21	25	23
United Kingdom.....	5	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)	3
USSR.....	94	180	138	124	161	124
Yugoslavia.....	6	27	0	14	0	10
Other countries.....	4	3	(1/)	(1/)	4	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>557</b>

1/ Less than 500 bales.  
2/ Includes transshipments to other countries.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 25.--TANZANIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	Year beginning Aug. 1						1/	
	:Average: :1963-67:		1968	1969	1970	1971		
	:	:	:	:	:	:		
	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Australia.....	(2/)	:	0	(2/)	:	2	:	(2/)
Belgium.....	3	:	4	2	:	3	:	12
China, People's Rep. of...	59	:	25	63	:	50	:	59
China, Republic of.....	2	:	1	0	:	0	:	6
Ethiopia.....	0	:	4	5	:	1	:	0
Germany, West.....	26	:	8	11	:	4	:	1
Hong Kong.....	119	:	81	130	:	123	:	54
India.....	6	:	3	1	:	2	:	(2/)
Israel.....	1	:	2	0	:	0	:	0
Italy.....	1	:	(2/)	1	:	17	:	2
Japan.....	32	:	59	46	:	49	:	13
Netherlands.....	7	:	7	3	:	4	:	2
Poland.....	2	:	0	0	:	0	:	0
Singapore.....	2	:	2	10	:	15	:	5
Sri Lanka, Republic.....	3	:	1	2	:	2	:	0
Thailand.....	1	:	0	2	:	7	:	2
United Kingdom.....	11	:	9	9	:	12	:	2
Yugoslavia.....	3	:	0	1	:	10	:	0
Other countries.....	4	:	2	(2/)	:	3	:	5
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Total.....	282	:	208	286	:	304	:	200
								163

1/ August-December; estimate of August-July total is 275.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Nyasaland. U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 26. --TURKEY: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning Aug. 1
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Austria.....	2	3	4	1	0	1	
Belgium.....	76	78	78	84	101	91	
Bulgaria.....	6	4	4	3	4	4	
China, People's Republic of.....	6	2	7	0	63	225	
China, Rep of.....	9	9	14	0	0	6	
Czechoslovakia.....	12	13	18	24	14	13	
Finland.....	2	0	13	1	3	0	
France.....	49	40	98	103	155	51	
Germany, East.....	9	7	7	0	2	0	
Germany, West.....	106	108	157	168	162	153	
Greece.....	14	45	12	5	15	8	
Hungary.....	17	25	31	31	13	12	
Israel.....	8	6	1	(1/)	0	0	
Italy.....	105	112	102	77	153	70	
Japan.....	37	22	70	65	8	4	
Lebanon.....	43	119	99	118	137	219	
Netherlands.....	9	33	69	51	37	18	
Poland.....	17	23	17	21	11	4	
Portugal.....	55	43	32	14	66	28	
Romania.....	10	19	10	8	11	57	
Spain.....	23	16	12	10	20	2	
Switzerland.....	76	86	124	172	281	166	
United Kingdom.....	160	94	116	85	138	195	
USSR.....	5	16	9	13	35	35	
Yugoslavia.....	8	24	21	17	42	41	
Other countries.....	10	6	13	8	6	27	
Total.....	874	953	1,138	1,079	1,477	1,430	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Exterieur (Ankara), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 27.--UGANDA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Average		1968		1969		1970		Year beginning		Aug. 1		1972 1/
	1963-67	1963-67	1968	1968	1969	1969	1970	1970	1971	1971	1972	1972	
Australia.....	10	20	16	16	11	11	11	11	7	7	6	6	
Belgium.....	7	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	
Canada.....	6	19	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0	
China, People's Republic of	59	7	20	20	4	4	4	4	24	24	16	16	
China, Rep. of.....	4	1	8	8	9	9	9	9	11	11	5	5	
France.....	2	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	1	2	2	
Germany, West.....	33	23	48	48	30	30	36	36	34	34	3	3	
Hong Kong.....	30	55	65	65	73	73	73	73	20	20	11	11	
India.....	52	29	56	56	2	2	2	2	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	
Israel.....	12	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	
Italy.....	12	2	12	12	5	5	5	5	31	31	15	15	
Japan.....	27	28	49	49	87	87	87	87	6	6	3	3	
Netherlands.....	17	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	3	3	
Sri Lanka, Republic.....	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	
Thailand.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
United Kingdom.....	15	15	15	15	21	21	21	21	19	19	8	8	
Yugoslavia.....	5	8	7	7	9	9	9	9	0	0	1	1	
Other countries.....	7	9	15	15	11	11	11	11	8	8	21	21	
Total.....	303	242	335	335	313	313	313	313	270	270	98	98	

1/ Aug-Oct., estimate of Aug-July total is 300.  
2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Nyasaland, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 28--COTTON: EXPORTS FROM NON-COMMUNIST TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES,  
 AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72 1/

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Export countries	Albania	Bulgaria	China, People's Rep. of	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	North Korea	Poland	Romania	USSR	Vietnam, North	Total
Brazil													
1963-67	0	20	(2/)	0	9	11	15	0	10	5	61	0	131
1968-69	0	3	0	0	0	22	(2/)	0	0	9	37	0	72
1969-70	(2/)	(2/)	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	14
1970-71	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1971-72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	14	0	0	45
1972-73 3/	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	13
East Africa													
1963-67	0	0	121	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	126
1968-69	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	38
1969-70	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	93
1970-71	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
1971-72	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
1972-73 4/													
Egypt													
1963-67	(2/)	16	79	2	135	36	28	3	47	56	357	(2/)	759
1968-69	(2/)	24	30	0	61	11	10	3	27	41	280	0	487
1969-70	5	15	46	0	80	20	29	5	51	68	555	0	874
1970-71	1	14	71	0	96	17	13	7	51	56	462	0	788
1971-72	0	17	78	0	85	15	26	4	38	77	400	0	740
1972-73 5/	0	15	57	0	77	9	20	0	36	53	358	0	625
Greece													
1963-67	0	16	0	0	12	(2/)	24	0	22	4	25	0	103
1968-69	0	18	0	0	13	0	18	0	15	3	16	0	83
1969-70	0	13	0	0	18	0	30	0	27	22	74	0	184
1970-71	0	20	0	0	19	0	17	0	11	10	11	0	88
1971-72	0	8	0	0	10	0	6	0	25	13	44	0	106
1972-73 6/	0	23	0	0	12	0	30	0	20	16	22	0	123
Iran 7/													
1963-67	0	2	8	0	27	0	30	0	34	21	43	0	165
1968-69	0	34	3	0	39	0	41	0	27	59	106	0	309
1969-70	0	19	1	0	54	0	80	0	19	27	96	0	296
1970-71	0	15	10	0	49	0	56	0	26	14	97	0	267
1971-72	0	0	36	0	36	0	30	0	24	16	103	0	245
1972-73 3/	0	1	200	0	39	0	49	0	9	10	73	0	381
Pakistan													
1963-67	0	1	139	0	3	0	2	2	20	2	11	0	180
1968-69	0	5	93	0	13	0	8	0	39	8	46	0	212
1969-70	0	4	49	0	4	0	2	5	35	17	29	0	165
1970-71	0	3	51	0	4	0	3	0	35	0	27	0	123
1971-72	0	3	83	0	7	0	9	0	45	19	41	0	207
1972-73	1	4	119	0	12	0	0	0	17	0	2	0	154
Sudan													
1963-67	1	1	64	0	11	4	11	0	17	15	35	(2/)	159
1968-69	0	0	69	0	9	26	18	(2/)	22	16	80	0	240
1969-70	0	4	53	0	9	7	23	0	21	22	236	0	375
1970-71	0	3	151	0	8	12	22	0	34	20	244	0	494
1971-72	0	(2/)	171	0	20	10	23	0	19	18	56	0	317
1972-73 6/	0	6	157	0	18	0	15	0	20	9	7	0	232
Syria													
1963-67	0	16	141	6	8	2	20	0	26	63	94	(2/)	376
1968-69	0	3	64	12	13	0	18	0	37	41	180	0	368
1969-70	0	0	110	16	29	10	9	1	28	12	138	0	353
1970-71	0	7	73	0	21	0	5	20	10	7	124	0	267
1971-72	0	0	69	0	33	12	5	18	9	0	161	0	307
1972-73	0	0	75	0	39	0	0	16	9	6	124	0	269
Turkey													
1963-67	0	6	6	0	12	9	17	0	17	10	5	0	82
1968-69	0	4	2	0	13	7	25	0	23	19	16	0	109
1969-70	0	4	7	0	18	7	31	0	17	10	9	0	103
1970-71	0	3	0	0	24	0	31	0	21	8	13	0	100
1971-72	0	4	63	0	14	2	13	0	11	11	35	0	153
1972-73	0	4	225	0	13	0	12	0	4	57	35	0	350
United States													
1963-67	0	4	0	0	(2/)	0	4	0	82	2	(2/)	0	92
1968-69	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
1969-70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	49	(2/)	0	103
1970-71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	59
1971-72	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	47	0	0	87
1972-73	0	0	587	0	0	0	0	0	63	75	0	0	725
Other 8/													
1963-67	0	0	31	5	15	0	12	0	12	1	47	0	123
1968-69	0	11	0	0	33	7	21	0	0	2	11	0	85
1969-70	0	7	1	0	3	6	11	0	0	9	1	0	38
1970-71	0	16	15	0	3	3	4	0	0	13	1	0	55
1971-72	4	11	83	0	(2/)	0	1	0	10	(2/)	0	0	109
1972-73	0	11	120	0	3	(2/)	2	0	30	3	0	0	169
Total													
1963-67	1	82	589	13	232	62	164	5	290	179	679	(2/)	2,296
1968-69	(2/)	102	296	12	194	73	159	3	303	198	775	0	2,115
1969-70	5	66	356	16	215	59	215	11	252	236	1,167	0	2,598
1970-71	1	82	433	0	226	34	151	27	188	187	979	0	2,308
1971-72	4	43	687	0	205	39	113	22	252	215	840	0	2,420
1972-73	0	64	1,545	0	213	9	128	16	211	234	621	0	3,041

1/ Year beginning Aug. 1. Latest season partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Aug-Mar. 4/ N.A. 5/ Aug-May. 6/ Aug-Jun. 7/ Year beginning July 23.

8/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, India, Iraq, and Mexico.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 29.--AUSTRALIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	5	0	0	9	9	0
India.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	2	(2/)	(2/)
Mexico.....	12	(2/)	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	2	3	2	2	2	1
Tanzania.....	(2/)	0	(2/)	2	3	2
Uganda.....	9	19	16	10	10	6
United States.....	46	0	(2/)	8	5	0
Other countries.....	4	2	2	5	5	(2/)
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total.....	78	24	20	38	34	9

1/ Aug-June; estimate of Aug-July total is 15. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra), Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 30.--AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	8	18	26	17	23	22
Central America.....	2	(2/)	1	(2/)	0	0
East Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	9	8	13	14	19	18
Greece.....	1	0	3	7	(2/)	0
Iran.....	2	4	5	10	7	1
Mexico.....	9	7	7	1	3	5
Pakistan.....	2	7	4	3	(2/)	3
Peru.....	8	3	5	3	0	0
Sudan.....	5	13	8	6	3	4
Syria.....	3	(2/)	(2/)	1	1	(2/)
Turkey.....	12	11	19	35	28	21
Uganda.....	5	10	7	7	8	8
United States.....	30	9	(2/)	1	(2/)	1
USSR.....	11	4	4	1	8	11
Other countries.....	3	2	5	6	3	15
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total.....	110	96	107	112	103	109

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 31. --BELGIUM: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
	1963-67					
Argentina.....	11	(2/)	(2/)	17	3	1
Brazil.....	56	83	117	50	35	41
Burma.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
Burundi.....	6	9	3	(2/)	1	2
Chad.....	20	32	14	18	12	12
East Africa 3/.....	3	2	0	1	0	1
Egypt.....	9	7	4	7	5	11
Greece.....	1	1	1	4	4	1
Guatemala.....	4	2	1	0	1	(2/)
Iran.....	2	0	2	5	4	(2/)
Mexico.....	10	7	14	(2/)	(2/)	1
Netherlands.....	6	6	5	2	2	8
Nicaragua.....	2	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	1
Nigeria.....	16	13	19	26	6	1
Pakistan.....	12	23	9	13	12	14
Paraguay.....	1	(2/)	5	(2/)	1	4
Peru.....	15	15	17	12	10	10
Sudan.....	4	3	6	4	5	5
Syria.....	4	3	1	3	7	5
Turkey.....	69	57	59	71	82	50
United States.....	69	25	22	40	32	49
USSR.....	5	3	2	4	17	21
Zaire, Republic of.....	2	5	5	6	9	2
Other countries.....	20	11	23	22	30	34
Total.....	349	308	329	305	279	274

1/ Aug-May, estimate of Aug-July total is 295.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers, Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 32. --BULGARIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1967-71

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67					
China, People's Rep of.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt.....	16	25	19	(1/)	14	22
Greece.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Sudan.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Syria.....	15	18	9	(1/)	4	6
Turkey.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
USSR.....	134	140	166	173	197	203
Other countries.....	46	50	74	102	63	53
Total.....	211	233	268	275	278	284

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Statistical Year book of Bulgaria (Sofia).

TABLE 33.--CANADA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67					
Argentina	0	0	0	4	0	0
Brazil	1	6	14	5	5	17
Colombia	2	0	0	0	6	11
Israel	3	0	5	5	0	0
Mexico	43	151	98	19	24	29
Turkey	(1/)	0	10	0	0	0
Uganda	7	20	(1/)	1	0	0
United States	312	115	194	305	319	268
USSR	45	55	12	0	(1/)	0
Other countries	1	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)	2
Total	414	347	333	340	354	327

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Canada.

TABLE 34.--CZECHOSLOVAKIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1967-71

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average		1967	1968	1969	1970
	1963-67					
China, People's Rep of	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt	122	106	69	64	78	96
Iran	23	28	32	37	37	46
Syria	10	14	5	14	32	18
USSR	261	243	317	216	335	276
Other countries	68	80	68	47	40	51
Total	484	471	491	378	522	487

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Rocenka Statisticka (Czechoslovakia).

TABLE 35.--DENMARK: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average : 1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
: 1963-67 :						
Mexico.....	1	1	4	4	1	0
Nigeria.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	11	10	9	9	9	10
United States.....	14	9	1	(1/)	5	8
Other countries.....	3	0	2	1	1	0
Total.....	34	20	16	14	16	18

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Danish Statistical Department, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 36. --FINLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average : 1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
: 1963-67 :						
Brazil.....	(2/)	2	3	5	1	1
Egypt.....	1	3	2	3	2	2
Mexico.....	(2/)	4	3	0	0	0
Peru.....	1 : (2/)		0	0	0	0
United States.....	12	7	12	2	5	8
USSR.....	57	53	42	52	57	46
Other countries.....	1 : (2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)		0
Total.....	72	69	62	62	65	57

1/ Mill arrivals.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 37. --FRANCE: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>
Argentina.....	11	(2/)	1	19	1	0
Brazil.....	85	188	169	51	80	59
Cameroon.....	57	62	47	46	35	28
Central America.....	30	15	2	7	31	31
Central African Republic.....	(3/)	56	51	47	41	31
Chad.....	(3/)	119	82	117	81	72
Colombia.....	7	22	19	12	4	6
Dahomey.....	7	15	22	32	46	30
Egypt.....	56	44	46	42	49	48
Greece.....	21	13	18	23	18	22
India.....	12	9	6	4	5	2
Iran.....	37	15	26	61	27	37
Ivory Coast.....	7	24	24	30	27	28
Mali.....	4	13	23	21	36	46
Mexico.....	136	88	54	20	16	17
Morocco.....	2	4	5	1	1	(2/)
Niger.....	5	8	7	7	9	6
Nigeria.....	12	3	10	15	(2/)	(2/)
Pakistan.....	27	33	12	5	25	16
Paraguay.....	3	(2/)	5	6	0	2
Peru.....	33	32	37	26	21	17
Spain.....	13	(2/)	0	(2/)	0	4
Sudan.....	30	24	36	33	22	21
Syria.....	66	42	35	67	32	21
Togo.....	6	4	4	5	4	5
Turkey.....	84	116	148	169	179	106
Uganda/Kenya.....	4	3	2	(2/)	1	3
United States.....	230	108	42	68	53	159
Upper Volta.....	5	17	19	24	20	21
USSR.....	73	88	84	90	197	205
Zaire, Republic of <sup>4/</sup> .....	(2/)	2	8	2	(2/)	(2/)
Other countries.....	19	15	20	25	21	35
Total.....	1,201	1,145	1,099	1,039	1,066	1,078

<sup>1/</sup> Aug-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 1,175.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

<sup>3/</sup> Central African Republic included with Chad.

<sup>4/</sup> Congo (Kinshasa) prior to Nov. 3, 1971.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 38.--FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Afghanistan.....	7	1	1	19	34	8
Argentina.....	8	(1/)	(1/)	25	1	0
Brazil.....	271	353	353	97	137	105
Burundi.....	2	0	2	3	5	5
Cameroon.....	1	1	1	7	8	4
Central African Republic.....	1	(1/)	3	17	7	3
Chad.....	5	11	6	41	34	24
China, People's Rep. of.....	2	3	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	15	41	48	69	56	66
Dahomey.....	(1/)	1	(1/)	6	6	6
East Africa 2/.....	74	51	65	46	29	32
Egypt.....	68	57	41	56	77	78
El Salvador.....	2	0	0	0	0	1
Greece.....	7	4	8	25	11	12
Guatemala.....	19	18	12	6	11	12
Honduras.....	7	2	2	0	0	0
India.....	2	1	(1/)	0	1	(1/)
Iran.....	31	5	37	50	36	40
Israel.....	3	7	15	20	18	10
Ivory Coast.....	1	6	7	6	3	22
Mali.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	3	4	3
Mexico.....	74	70	47	13	9	5
Morocco.....	2	(1/)	1	0	0	2
Mozambique.....	0	0	10	12	21	28
Nicaragua.....	50	54	18	18	19	19
Niger.....	0	0	0	6	3	0
Nigeria.....	3	(1/)	4	3	(1/)	(1/)
Pakistan.....	9	9	1	(1/)	5	21
Paraguay.....	5	(1/)	(1/)	2	4	11
Peru.....	65	60	58	40	29	37
South Africa.....	(1/)	0	7	9	3	1
Spain.....	3	1	2	0	0	0
Sudan.....	108	131	123	49	64	74
Syria.....	36	10	22	63	40	23
Turkey.....	127	137	204	240	243	204
United States.....	204	35	29	69	91	185
USSR.....	85	49	48	34	69	132
Zaire, Republic of.....	4	(1/)	10	8	9	2
Zambia.....	0	0	0	12	5	0
Other countries.....	7	9	10	10	13	19
Total.....	1,308	1,127	1,195	1,084	1,105	1,194

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Der Auswartige Handel  
Deutschlands, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 39.--HONG KONG: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						1/
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67						
Argentina.....	3	0	1	26	0	0	0
Australia.....	0	2	25	9	0	0	16
Brazil.....	75	84	178	105	61	60	
Burma.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon.....	0	0	14	16	(2/)		6
Central African Republic.....	1	2	11	1	0	0	(2/)
Chad.....	(2/)	0	15	8	0	0	0
Egypt.....	1	0	1	4	2	0	0
Guatemala.....	11	17	8	7	3	4	
Iran.....	(2/)	1	7	9	2	2	2
Kenya.....	22	7	10	11	7	7	10
Mexico.....	28	35	11	4	16	6	
Nicaragua.....	11	15	9	13	17	17	18
Nigeria.....	4	9	5	49	2	2	(2/)
Pakistan.....	166	170	92	142	242	172	
Sudan.....	3	9	18	28	21	13	
Tanzania.....	91	79	126	104	104	86	
Thailand.....	1	28	3	1	3	1	
Turkey.....	2	7	4	8	3	4	
Uganda.....	32	61	68	44	32	27	
United States.....	179	227	90	202	55	155	
USSR.....	2	14	13	33	29	35	
Other countries.....	24	10	12	9	4	11	
Total.....	661	777	721	833	603	626	

1/ Aug-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 800.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Hong Kong.

TABLE 40.--HUNGARY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	Calendar years						1972
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67						
Brazil.....	14	12	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Rep. of.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	32	16	11	24	21	27	
Greece.....	22	18	19	29	16	13	
Iran.....	28	21	39	59	32	9	
Sudan.....	5	19	19	26	25	22	
Syria.....	17	8	18	8	5	5	
Turkey.....	13	26	21	46	18	14	
Uganda.....	4	(1/)	0	0	0	0	
USSR.....	179	203	133	229	169	192	
Other countries.....	27	21	34	28	16	27	
Total.....	341	344	294	449	302	309	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Hungary.

TABLE 41.-- INDIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Egypt.....	130	127	131	172	67	53
Iran.....	(2/)	1	1	4	4	0
Kenya.....	36	11	7	28	90	2
Morocco.....	2	13	18	15	12	3
Pakistan.....	14	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	10	19	3	16	9	10
Southern Yemen.....	(2/)	3	7	7	12	2
Sudan.....	97	110	177	170	181	98
Syria.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania.....	4	3	1	2	13	(2/)
Uganda.....	20	39	40	48	18	2
United States.....	268	48	331	278	144	1
USSR.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	23	22
Other countries.....	6	3	6	5	4	1
Total.....	589	377	722	745	577	194

1/ Aug-Dec., estimate of Aug-July total is 375. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 42.--IRELAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Brazil.....	4	6	1	0	1	(2/)
Colombia.....	(2/)	2	5	12	14	7
Guatemala.....	2	0	(2/)	0	0	0
Mexico.....	(2/)	1	(2/)	0	0	0
Nicaragua.....	1	2	3	(2/)	0	0
Peru.....	3	1	(2/)	1	(2/)	0
Turkey.....	1	3	6	5	1	2
United States.....	13	9	(2/)	1	1	(2/)
USSR.....	1	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0
Other countries.....	4	5	4	5	4	4
Total.....	29	30	19	24	21	13

1/ Aug.-March, estimate of Aug-July total is 20. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Ireland, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 43.--ISRAEL: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning Aug 1
	: Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	: 1963-67		1968	1969	1970	1971	
Kenya.....	:	2	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Mexico.....	:	5	1	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	:	2	1	2	(1/)	(1/)	0
Tanzania.....	:	(1/)	1	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	:	2	0	0	0	1	1
Uganda.....	:	4	5	3	1	(1/)	0
United Kingdom.....	:	7	6	3	2	2	1
United States.....	:	16	2	(1/)	2	2	3
Other countries.....	:	2	5	2	1	1	1
Total.....	:	40	22	10	6	6	6

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 44.--ITALY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning Aug 1
	: Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	: 1963-67		1968	1969	1970	1971	
Argentina.....	:	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	:	10	77	101	44	58	56
Central America.....	:	20	0	0	0	0	0
East Africa 3/.....	:	6	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	:	88	72	75	56	60	56
Greece.....	:	5	0	10	35	13	7
Guatemala.....	:	3	0	0	0	0	0
Iran.....	:	10	1	(4/)	0	0	0
Mexico.....	:	173	222	219	83	69	66
Mozambique.....	:	0	0	14	17	15	31
Nigeria.....	:	8	17	23	0	0	0
Peru.....	:	21	20	26	20	24	17
Sudan.....	:	60	91	120	72	82	99
Syria.....	:	17	12	38	107	109	93
Turkey.....	:	134	142	138	144	193	71
United States.....	:	358	174	144	127	174	178
USSR.....	:	36	26	37	17	38	37
Other America.....	:	0	78	32	25	30	32
Other Africa.....	:	10	33	61	46	21	20
Other countries.....	:	47	21	20	23	22	31
Total.....	:	1,008	986	1,058	816	908	794

1/ Mill arrivals beginning Aug. 1962. 2/ Aug.-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 900.  
3/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 45.--JAPAN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67					
:						
Argentina.....	14	0	3	64	(1/)	0
Australia.....	0	9	23	12	8	35
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	1	10	15
Brazil.....	113	212	422	277	324	237
Burma.....	5	0	0	0	(1/)	0
Burundi.....	1	0	4	8	4	1
Cameroon.....	1	1	21	44	11	(1/)
Central African Rep.....	1	0	12	13	0	1
Chad.....	5	9	27	49	12	20
Colombia.....	1	1	29	24	1	7
Costa Rica.....	4	11	7	(1/)	0	0
Dahomey.....	0	0	8	12	7	4
Egypt.....	96	112	110	136	110	183
El Salvador.....	180	106	185	251	195	238
Greece.....	(1/)	0	0	14	26	0
Guatemala.....	143	151	116	185	168	181
Honduras.....	23	18	20	4	5	10
India.....	153	123	155	120	143	132
Iran.....	13	14	49	45	33	12
Kenya.....	2	0	0	(1/)	0	(1/)
Mali.....	0	0	9	14	3	3
Mexico.....	734	735	604	492	529	467
Mozambique.....	0	2	56	26	39	37
Nicaragua.....	294	297	189	288	293	235
Nigeria.....	4	2	0	9	0	(1/)
Pakistan.....	118	101	62	105	332	308
Paraguay.....	1	(1/)	8	8	0	0
Peru.....	27	7	7	5	4	1
Southern Yemen.....	1	9	15	9	3	0
Sudan.....	57	86	69	74	62	92
Syria.....	44	29	82	83	43	9
Tanzania.....	36	64	45	49	11	19
Turkey.....	47	25	89	134	33	20
Uganda.....	27	19	43	86	44	50
United States.....	1,065	664	662	869	758	967
USSR.....	126	316	301	140	329	589
Upper Volta.....	(1/)	1	6	10	1	(1/)
Other countries.....	7	7	10	9	14	10
:						
Total.....	3,343	3,131	3,448	3,669	3,555	3,883

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association, Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

TABLE 46. --MOROCCO: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
ANNUAL 1967-72

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						1/
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Brazil.....	(2/)	1	1	0	5	3	
Cameroon.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Central African Republic.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Chad.....	2	2	2	0	0	3	
Mali.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0	
Mexico.....	0	1	(2/)	0	0	0	
Upper Volta.....	3	3	(2/)	0	0	(2/)	
United States.....	27	26	24	28	23	20	
USSR.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	3	5	3	1	10	9	
Total.....	36	42	32	29	38	35	

1/ Aug-June, estimate of Aug-July total is 38.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 47.--NETHERLANDS: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1						1/
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Afghanistan.....	4	(1/)	(1/)	17	19	5	
Argentina.....	4	1	(1/)	3	(1/)	0	
Brazil.....	95	81	80	39	57	36	
Cameroon.....	8	13	8	10	8	2	
Chad.....	2	3	4	3	2	(1/)	
Colombia.....	6	24	24	34	5	11	
Egypt.....	4	7	5	1	2	2	
El Salvador.....	3	0	(1/)	0	0	0	
Greece.....	9	1	1	2	1	(1/)	
Guatemala.....	4	4	2	2	2	4	
India.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0	
Iran.....	16	(1/)	1	10	1	2	
Kenya.....	(2/)	(2/)	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)	
Mali.....	1	4	1	1	4	4	
Mexico.....	9	9	3	(1/)	1	13	
Nicaragua.....	7	1	0	0	1	0	
Nigeria.....	23	9	15	25	2	2	
Pakistan.....	8	11	1	(1/)	15	21	
Paraguay.....	1	0	(1/)	2	1	1	
Peru.....	24	27	29	24	11	6	
Spain.....	4	(1/)	1	0	0	0	
Sudan.....	11	7	4	2	1	1	
Syria.....	20	8	9	8	6	6	
Tanzania.....	8	3	1	1	8	4	
Turkey.....	19	29	34	26	22	16	
Uganda.....	(2/)	19	(2/)	6	1	3	
United States.....	56	18	21	38	34	53	
USSR.....	3	(1/)	(1/)	6	(1/)	11	
Zaire, Republic of.....	2	0	6	4	2	9	
Other countries.....	8	17	10	18	11	19	
Total.....	378	286	266	279	218	231	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Included with Uganda prior to 1969.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 48.--NORWAY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1968		1969	1970	1971	1972
	: 1963-67 :		:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	1	4	6	4	4	2
Guatemala.....	3	1	2	1	(1/)	0
Mexico.....	2	1	(1/)	0	(1/)	(1/)
United States.....	14	9	6	7	7	8
Other countries.....	1	2	2	1	2	3
Total.....	21	17	16	13	13	13

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 49.--PHILIPPINES: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1968		1969	1970	1971	1972
	: 1963-67 :		:	:	:	:
Australia.....	0	2	1	0	0	0
Brazil.....	5	0	1	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(1/)	0	(1/)	1	(1/)	0
El Salvador.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
Honduras.....	1	(1/)	1	0	0	0
Mexico.....	26	23	18	(1/)	0	0
Nicaragua.....	3	2	(1/)	2	0	0
Sudan.....	1	1	0	(1/)	0	0
United States.....	113	134	138	144	154	128
Other countries.....	4	14	7	0	2	3
Total.....	158	177	166	147	156	131

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 50.--POLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Brazil.....	10	0	0	0	29	11
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	10
Egypt.....	46	27	30	68	37	26
Greece.....	24	14	31	8	20	21
Iran.....	35	33	25	35	27	10
Israel.....	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	6	0	0	0	4	4
Pakistan.....	20	32	32	40	42	22
Sudan.....	17	19	2	23	18	17
Syria.....	25	37	28	9	9	9
Turkey.....	16	26	23	24	19	5
Uganda.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
United States.....	80	136	46	0	44	78
USSR.....	364	373	334	562	435	479
Other countries.....	8	1	0	3	0	16
Total.....	658	698	551	772	684	708

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny (Warsaw), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 51.--PORTUGAL: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Angola.....	25	62	97	135	128	29
Brazil.....	2	20	17	1	22	39
Chad.....	0	0	(2/)	0	(2/)	10
Colombia.....	1	15	7	2	0	4
Egypt.....	5	6	5	5	8	1
Greece.....	16	21	8	9	10	17
Guatemala.....	15	10	3	1	2	3
Mexico.....	5	6	2	(2/)	3	5
Mozambique.....	150	192	198	196	148	102
Nicaragua.....	35	12	3	0	8	5
Peru.....	3	3	3	2	2	2
Sudan.....	2	4	4	4	17	40
Syria.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	81	60	48	26	114	42
Uganda.....	(2/)	0	2	2	0	10
United States.....	15	9	3	5	20	5
Other countries.....	4	6	15	4	16	22
Total.....	361	426	415	392	498	336

1/ Aug-Jan., estimate of Aug-July total is 650.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Instituto Nacional de estatistica, Boletim Mensal (Lisbon), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 52.--REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN): IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 1/
Afghanistan.....	0	0	0	0	13	(2/)
Argentina.....	(2/)	2	(2/)	43	1	0
Brazil.....	14	72	147	192	88	38
Central America.....	24	50	23	48	20	0
Colombia.....	1	1	3	2	1	0
Kenya.....	0	0	0	4	17	6
Mexico.....	23	37	58	22	38	20
Pakistan.....	4	(2/)	0	0	21	10
Peru.....	2	0	6	2	(2/)	(2/)
Sudan.....	6	4	7	6	32	8
Tanzania.....	1	0	0	0	3	3
Thailand.....	(2/)	3	2	(2/)	5	0
Turkey.....	1	8	13	6	0	0
Uganda.....	5	1	8	1	0	0
United States.....	261	283	223	390	312	58
Other countries.....	1	3	17	19	33	28
Total.....	343	464	507	735	584	171

1/ Aug.-Nov., estimate of Aug.-July total is 665. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Industry of Free China (Taiwan).

TABLE 53.--SOVIET UNION: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Calendar years					
	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Afghanistan.....	56	30	11	16	25	37
Brazil.....	77	16	24	4	0	0
Egypt.....	415	273	294	564	497	317
Greece.....	27	32	37	48	4	43
Iran.....	42	63	114	93	99	113
Mali.....	6	7	7	7	9	4
Mexico.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	13	21	35	52	28	48
Sudan.....	46	59	60	273	275	7
Syria.....	93	103	179	109	138	161
Turkey.....	4	11	13	8	34	35
Other countries.....	13	13	9	10	6	0
Total .....	800	628	783	1,184	1,115	765

Source: Foreign Trade of USSR and National Yearbook of the USSR for 1960 (Moscow), U.S. agricultural attaches, other representatives abroad.

TABLE 54.--SPAIN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67 ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	: Average	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972
: 1963-67 :						
Brazil.....	20	78	51	16	54	25
Cameroon.....	0	0	0	0	0	13
Colombia.....	0	18	0	37	26	38
Egypt.....	24	61	18	16	37	59
El Salvador.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	5
Greece.....	12	10	16	45	83	22
Guatemala.....	10	(1/)	0	9	36	15
Mali.....	0	0	(1/)	(1/)	3	5
Nicaragua.....	(1/)	2	0	0	3	1
Pakistan.....	8	34	6	(1/)	11	0
Senegal.....	0	0	0	2	1	5
Sudan.....	6	8	11	22	24	23
Syria.....	5	52	39	15	0	13
Turkey.....	45	32	24	22	107	35
United States 2/.....	20	13	15	71	45	102
USSR.....	0	0	0	0	2	10
Other Countries.....	9	4	7	5	9	16
Total.....	159	312	187	260	441	387

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 14, and 15 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 55.--SWEDEN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)					
	Year beginning Aug. 1					
	: Average	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972
: 1963-67 :						
Brazil.....	2	3	12	20	14	4
Egypt.....	2	3	1	(1/)	0	0
Israel.....	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	2	(1/)
Mexico.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	3	(1/)	1	0	0	0
United States.....	75	54	49	31	14	38
Other countries.....	3	3	1	2	1	0
Total.....	88	64	64	53	31	42

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 56.--SWITZERLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67						
Afghanistan.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	(1/)
Brazil.....	10	19	16	9	7	10	
Colombia.....	2	12	8	9	6	11	
East Africa 2/.....	3	5	9	8	6	7	
Egypt.....	23	22	16	19	23	30	
Greece.....	3	9	9	10	9	8	
Guatemala.....	4	12	12	14	14	13	
Mexico.....	23	28	35	11	1	2	
Morocco.....	3	2	3	2	(1/)	1	
Mozambique.....	(1/)	1	7	3	4	5	
Nigeria.....	3	1	3	5	2	0	
Pakistan.....	3	3	2	1	2	1	
Paraguay.....	1	1	2	1	2	5	
Peru.....	40	26	27	33	26	24	
Sudan.....	4	17	12	10	14	14	
Syria.....	2	1	1	4	7	8	
Turkey.....	15	27	20	34	47	38	
United States..	48	19	10	18	18	38	
USSR.....	1	(1/)	0	1	2	4	
Other countries.....	5	6	5	6	6	9	
Total.....	195	211	197	198	196	228	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du Commerce exterieur de la Suisse (Bern), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 57.--THAILAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning Aug 1
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67						
Brazil.....	7	1	49	44	41	35	
Mexico.....	9	2	4	5	5	12	
Nicaragua.....	4	1	3	2	2	3	
Pakistan.....	(2/)	0	0	2	29	4	
South Africa.....	1	0	1	(2/)	(2/)	3	
Sudan.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	2	4	16	
United States.....	69	72	64	129	121	121	
Other countries.....	3	2	14	28	28	32	
Total.....	93	78	135	212	230	226	

1/ Aug-May, estimate of Aug-July total is 250.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Report of the Imports and Exports of Thailand.

TABLE 58. --UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67					1972
Afghanistan.....	1	0	0	9	2	0
Argentina.....	10	(1/)	4	16	2	2
Brazil.....	62	77	71	18	39	50
Burma.....	3	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0
Cameroon.....	7	2	4	5	1	4
Central African Republic.....	4	11	9	7	2	7
Chad.....	14	2	1	3	1	5
Colombia.....	34	121	127	98	62	80
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	1	3	1	8	7	3
East Africa 2/.....	27	27	26	34	24	30
Egypt.....	30	19	5	20	16	26
Germany, West.....	3	9	4	8	1	10
Greece.....	4	8	7	12	18	4
Guatemala.....	10	6	4	1	4	4
India.....	4	4	1	(1/)	1	1
Iran.....	68	26	42	43	11	9
Israel.....	7	5	28	33	15	11
Ivory Coast.....	4	10	12	8	1	2
Malawi.....	9	7	14	2	12	14
Mali.....	1	1	3	9	15	(1/)
Mexico.....	19	21	8	1	1	13
Mozambique.....	(1/)	0	1	(1/)	3	
Netherlands.....	6	4	1	2	1	2
Nicaragua.....	20	15	8	4	1	1
Nigeria.....	24	5	6	15	1	1
Pakistan.....	46	61	11	7	31	50
Paraguay.....	3	1	4	2	5	2
Peru.....	45	30	27	27	37	14
South Africa, Republic of.....	5	6	12	9	6	7
Southern Yemen.....	15	0	3	6	0	1
Spain.....	9	(1/)	0	1	(1/)	(1/)
Sudan.....	66	60	78	56	38	51
Syria.....	6	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)	4
Togo.....	3	4	2	3	0	1
Turkey.....	134	97	107	95	94	109
United States 3/.....	197	61	48	113	74	93
USSR.....	59	53	41	35	55	129
Other countries.....	16	22	23	33	10	14
Total.....	976	778	743	743	591	764

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 3/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission, Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 59.--UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67 ANNUAL 1968-72

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning Aug 1				
	Average	1968	1969	1970	1971
	1963-67				
Brazil.....	(1/)	1	0	(1/)	3
Burma.....	1	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	51	17	11	9	10
India.....	14	11	9	7	12
Mexico.....	16	18	19	1	18
Pakistan.....	4	6	1	3	9
Peru.....	28	9	7	7	(1/)
Sudan.....	10	4	4	10	13
Other countries.....	1	2	1	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>72</b>
<i>1/</i> Less than 500 bales.					

Source: Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 60.--UNITED STATES: COTTON IMPORT QUOTAS, IMPORTS UNDER QUOTAS,  
AND OTHER IMPORTS, CROP YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Types and staple length of cotton	Quotas and imports under quotas			
	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports	
			1972-73	1973-74
Upland:				
Under 1-1/8".....	Country	30.2	8.5	1.1
<u>Long staple:</u>				
1-1/8" or more, but less than 1-3/8".....	Global	9.5	.1	.0
1-5/32" or more, but less than 1-3/8" (Tanguis).....	Global	3.1	.0	.0
1-3/8" or more, but less than 1-11/16".....	Global	{ 82.5	{ 11.3	{ 4.0
1-11/16" and over.....	Global			
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....		95.1	11.4	4.0
Total, all quotas.....		125.3	19.9	5.1
	Imports not subject to quota			
Harsh or rough of less than 3/4".....				
<u>Total imports.....</u>			13.7	1.0
<i>1/</i> Aug-Sept.			33.6	6.1

Source: Compiled from official reports of the U.S. Customs and Census Bureaus.

TABLE 61. --URUGUAY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning Aug 1
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67		:	:	:	:	
Brazil.....	2	7	13	10	19	19	
Mexico.....	8	2	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	
Paraguay.....	15	15	4	15	(1/)	(1/)	
Peru.....	7	3	6	3	2	1	
United States.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	
Total.....	33	27	25	29	22	20	

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: La Importacion del Uruguay, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 62.--YUGOSLAVIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1963-67, ANNUAL 1968-72

Country of origin	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Fiscal years
	Average		1968	1969	1970	1971	
	1963-67		:	:	:	:	
Brazil.....	8	(2/)	3	4	2	0	
Central African Republic.....	1	0	0	0	16	0	
Chad.....	14	20	1	14	11	0	
East Africa.....	8	7	6	24	5	0	
Egypt.....	52	43	24	46	30	0	
Greece.....	53	51	46	43	35	0	
India.....	0	(2/)	6	5	(2/)	0	
Iran.....	7	38	9	51	9	0	
Israel.....	3	5	7	(2/)	0	0	
Mali.....	4	11	5	0	0	0	
Mexico.....	5	0	8	0	0	0	
Morocco.....	3	3	2	0	0	0	
Niger.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Nigeria.....	4	0	0	5	0	0	
Pakistan.....	19	46	2	36	29	43	
Sudan.....	14	23	11	13	18	19	
Syria.....	7	27	0	13	0	0	
Turkey.....	11	19	32	23	24	22	
United States.....	117	40	27	2	0	0	
USSR.....	36	139	76	168	134	86	
Other countries.....	17	12	2	11	18	1	
Total.....	385	484	267	458	331	171	

1/ July-Dec., estimate of July-June total is 436 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistics of the Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 63.--COTTON: IMPORTS INTO FREE WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE USSR  
ANNUAL 1967-72

Country of destination	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)						Year beginning	Aug 1
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		
Algeria.....	0	4	0	0	0	0		
Austria.....	5	4	4	1	8	11		
Belgium.....	9	3	2	4	17	(1)21		
Canada.....	95	55	12	0	(2/)	0		
Finland.....	63	53	42	52	57	46		
France.....	93	88	84	90	197	232		
Germany, West.....	81	49	48	34	69	132		
Hong Kong.....	3	14	13	33	29	(3)35		
India.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	23	(4)22		
Ireland.....	1	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0		
Italy.....	57	26	37	17	38	(3)37		
Japan.....	293	316	301	140	329	589		
Morocco.....	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Netherlands.....	3	(2/)	(2/)	6	(2/)	11		
Switzerland.....	1	(2/)	0	1	2	4		
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	2	10		
Thailand.....	0	0	0	0	3	0		
United Kingdom.....	67	53	41	35	55	129		
Yugoslavia 5/.....	120	139	76	168	134	(4)86		
Total Free World..	891	807	660	581	963	1,365		

1/ August-May 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ August-June 4/ August-December.

5/ July-June.



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# foreign agriculture circular

31-73, 2, DECEMBER 1973

cotton

FC 31-73  
December 1973

## 1 CURRENT STATUS OF COTTON AND COTTON-PRODUCTS 2 OPERATIONS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

A purchase authorization of \$7.75 million or approximately 25,000 bales of cotton was issued to South Vietnam on October 23. The cotton must be contracted by December 31 and delivery made by February 28, 1974. Approximately four-fifths of the cotton had been registered for export as of December 14.

New sales agreements were signed with Khmer on October 8, 1973, and Vietnam on November 9, 1973, providing, respectively, for \$856,000 (2,200 bales)

and \$8 million (25,000 bales) worth of cotton in fiscal 1974. An old agreement with Thailand providing for \$8 million worth of cotton in calendar 1974 also remains effective.

The Khmer agreement provided \$5,125,000 for the purchase of cotton yarn in fiscal 1974. On November 29 a purchase authorization for \$1,664,000 (approximately 1.1 million yards of cotton yarn was issued against this agreement. The yarn must be contracted by January 31, 1974, and delivered by June 30.

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Cotton Exports Under PL 480 Programs,  
Fiscal years 1955-72

Completed Fiscal years	Number of running bales exported
1954-55 .....	58,000
1955-56 .....	486,000
1956-57 .....	1,376,000
1957-58 .....	851,000
1958-59 .....	641,000
1959-60 .....	709,000
1960-61 .....	1,293,000
1961-62 .....	1,069,000
1962-63 .....	1,189,000
1963-64 .....	918,000
1964-65 .....	824,000
1965-66 .....	532,000
1966-67 .....	1,107,000
1967-68 .....	929,000
1968-69 .....	788,000
1969-70 .....	1,019,000
1970-71 .....	736,000
1971-72 .....	535,000
1972-73 (Preliminary)...	631,000
Total.....	15,731,000

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS: STATUS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, FISCAL 1973-74 THROUGH DECEMBER 14, 1973

Item and country	Purchase authorization Date : Number 1/ issued :	Funds authorized : (dollars)	Estimated quantity in purchase : authorization	Sales : registered : authorization	Exported or booked : for export	Contracting : Final Delivery
<b>Purchase Authorizations:</b>						
Raw cotton (bales) 2/:						
Vietnam.....	10-23-73	45-748	7,750,000	25,000	20,444	0 12-31-73 2-28-74
Cotton products (pounds)						
Khmer (Cambodia) (gray yarn).....	11-29-73	78-723	1,664,000	1,102,300	0 0 1-31-74 6-30-74	
<b>Agreements signed but PA's not issued:</b>						
Raw cotton (bales) 2/:						
Khmer (Cambodia).....	10-8-73	---	856,000	2,200	---	---
Thailand.....	5-11-73	(CY1974)	8,000,000	62,000	---	---
Vietnam.....	11-9-73	---	8,000,000	25,000	---	---
Cotton products (pounds)	10-8-73	---	3,461,000	2,204,600	---	---
Khmer (Cambodia) (gray yarn).....	10-8-73	---	10-4-73	---	---	---

1/ Two digits to left of dash indicate country identification. Digits to right of dash indicate current identification; 1-399 designates sales for foreign currency; 500-599 sales on credit terms; 700-799 sales for convertible local currency.  
2/ Upland cotton unless otherwise noted.



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